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The Kenyon Collegian

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Chase Society Sponsors Party

"The kids look forward to the Kenyon party more than anything else during the year." This is how Mrs. Kaywood, matron at the Knox County Children's Home, expressed the enthusiasm generated among the children by the upcoming Fifteenth Annual Christmas Party put on by the Chase Society, Kenyon's honorary sophomore service organization. The party, to be held on Friday, December 13, will begin around 5:30. Saga Food Service will give the twenty-two children (five to eighteen years old) a free meal in the new dining hall. Then, accompanied by their adopted Chase Society fathers, they will retire to the new Peirce Hall lounge where they will see cartoons and sing Christmas carols. During the singing, Santa Claus (Tom Labaugh) will enter with the presents which will probably include electric razors, portable radios, dresses, and sports coats.

The party, sponsored by the Society is one of the few community projects of the College.

Probably the best thing about the party is that it is reciprocal in nature. The children, especially those who have been to past parties, look forward to it with eagerness. Although they are well cared for by county funds, these funds go only so far. As Mrs. Kaywood said, "The presents that the children get at the Christmas Party are special things that they want, things which they usually wouldn't get."

Jake Rohrer, Chase president, summed up the situation pretty well by saying, "I'll have as much fun as the kids."

Ford Tucker, one of the Chapel Choir soloists, is seen with the choir which performs Sunday.

ANNUAL SERVICE OF ADVENT MUSIC SUNDAY

On Sunday, December 8, Kenyon's musical organizations will combine talents in the annual Service of Advent Music at 8 p.m. in the Church of the Holy Spirit.

The concert is adapted from the Advent Carol Service in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and will be composed of musical presentations and readings from the Scriptures.

The Brass Choir, directed by Mr. Paul Schwartz, head of the music department, will open the program with three compositions of processional music by Gordon Ewald, Melchior Frank, and Paul Schwartz.

Mr. Frank Bellino, music instructor from Denison, will then lead the String Ensemble in **Concerto Grosso** by Corelli.

Following this, two numbers, "Salvation Belongeth to Our God" and "With a Voice of Singing," will be sung by the Chapel Choir, conducted by Mr. Frank Lendrim, also of the music department.

Mr. Lendrim will, in addition, direct the Kenyon Singers in four pieces: "Come Ye Servants of the Lord," "The Ivy and the Holly," with soloist Tom Lockhard, "Po' Little Jesus," and "Mary Had a Baby," Jim Williams, soloist.

Concluding the concert will be the Mixed Choir, accompanied by the String Ensemble, singing **Gloria** by Vivaldi. This cantata is about thirty minutes long and should be the highlight of the evening. Soloists are Mrs. Carl Brehm, Jerry Clark, and Ford Tucker.

SELF-STUDY RESULTS

EXECUTIVE BODIES APPROVE CHANGES

Changes are promised in the academic life at Kenyon. Rules concerning class attendance, graduation with honors, academic standing, and extracular activities have been amended and may be further amended in the future.

The Faculty Council, the executive committee of the Faculty, at its meeting at 3 p.m. Monday, Dec. 2, discussed the suggestion of the Education Policy Committee of the Self-Study program that students on academic probation not be allowed to participate in extracurricular activities.

As the rules now stand, students on probation are not allowed to participate in varsity athletics, but may remain active in other activities. The Council resolved that the Committee's suggestion should be put into effect, with the provision that the Dean of the College should be allowed to grant exceptions when the occasion warrants. This resolution will not have any force until and unless it is passed by the whole faculty.

The faculty met at 4 p.m. the same day and enacted three rules which will greatly effect the academic program. The first is that, except for freshmen and students on probation, there will be no compulsory class attendance beginning next year. Freshmen will still be limited to three cuts a semester and students on probation will not be allowed to miss any. Also, President F. Edward Lund emphasized that this will not interfere with the autonomy of faculty members to conduct their classes as they see fit, but the faculty have agreed in principle not to penalize a student simply because he misses too many classes. Dr. Lund also pointed out that this does not mean that a student will not suffer if he misses too many classes. The fact that students will not be fined for missing classes does not make missing classes advisable.

The faculty also decided that the present system of determing who is on academic probation and who does and does not graduate is in need of revision. The principal advantage of a small college, it has often been stated, is that it makes it possible for a student to receive individual attention. But the present system of determining academic standing is, according to Dr. Lund, "mechanical." The faculty decided that, in the future, considerations other than computations of a student's average will be taken into account in determining whether he is placed on probation.

Among these will be performance on the comprehensive examination and intellectual pursuits outside of class. The exact details of this rule have not been worked out. The task of working them out has been referred to the Faculty Council.

The faculty passed a similar resolution calling for changes in the criteria for graduation **cum laude**, currently determined solely by a computation of the student's scholastic average. The details of this rule, as of the rule on academic standing, will be worked out by the Faculty Council.

LUND DECLINES OFFER TO HOST DELEGATION OF RUSSIAN WRITERS

Recently the College was asked to host a delegation of Russian writers. A Mr. Margolis, an official of the Council on Leaders and Specialists, an organization under contract with the United States State Department to handle for it delegations coming to the United States under the Lacy-Zarubin cultural exchange program, contacted Robie Macauley, editor of **The Kenyon Review.** Margolis told him that a Soviet delegation wished to visit a small Mid-Western college. Mr. Macauley, who had previously handled delegations sent here by the State Department, told Mr. Margolis that he would discuss it with the President of the College and call him back. President Lund decided that he did not wish the College to host an official Soviet delegation. The agents of the State Department were so informed, and the itinerary of the delegation was rescheduled. Later the visit to America was cancelled.

President Lund told the Collegian that Soviet citizens are "designated enemies of this country" and "I would not want it in New York papers that Kenyon College played patsy with Communists at the time of the Autobahn incidents. Whether I would make this decision next Spring would depend on who they are, and how much hospitality" we would have to provide. "This is not a College policy, it is my policy."

President Lund further commented, "I am pleased not to be their hosts: I don't want to put my arm around their necks and be buddy-buddy."

The Collegian contacted Mr. Margolis, the State Department, and the Soviet Embassy and learned that the group was composed of two men and one woman, one of whom was Tvardovsky, editor of the **Literary Gazette.** The cultural exchange program was to provide stipends for transportation, room, and board. Mr. Margolis, who has sent delegations to Kenyon in the past, commented, "In the past we have always had really fine cooperation with the College. I must say it did surprise me, but if the College doesn't want a certain group it is up to them."

Robie Macauley expressed some doubt concerning the value of the Russians' visit here, but he was apparently not aware that the Russians planned to visit members of the English department and to get a general picture of the college community. This was learned from our State Department.

On Monday, in an attempt to clarify the College position, the President's Office issued the following statement:

Statement of F. Edward Lund:

I was approached through informal channels ("a friend of a friend") and asked whether a group of Russian journalists would be welcomed to Kenyon, and, presumably provided hospitality. No formal sponsorship or official request from a government agency was received. Kenyon College, presumably, was to be the one institution in Ohio (or possibly the Midwest) welcoming and inviting the visitation. Recognizing also the fact that at that time

(Cont. on page 12, col. 3)

I. F. C. APPROVES ANTI-BIAS RULE

The Interfraternity Committee meeting scheduled for November 2 was cancelled because of the death of the President, and the signing of the anti-discrimination statement was delayed until last Monday, December 2.

The statement, passed in a slightly modified form, is as follows:

> We the undersigned, as duly elected representatives of the fraternities at Kenyon, sitting as the Interfraternity Committee of Student Council, do hereby agree to the following statement concerning discrimination as corporate bodies:
>
> "No fraternity does discriminate against a student because of race, religion, or nationality."

Each fraternity signed the statement. The signatories were Donald B. Hebb, Jr., Alpha Delta Phi; Arnold A. DeLorenzo, Alpha Lambda Omega; Ford Tucker II, Archon; Paul B. Zuydhoek, Beta Theta Pi; William F. Brooks Jr., Delta Kappa Epsilon; Thomas C. Bond, Sigma Pi; Douglas Brown, Delta Phi; George S. McElroy, Jr., Delta Tau Delta; Richard L. Peters, Phi Kappa Sigma; and J. Lloyd Saltas II, Psi Upsilon.

MUSIC A NEEDED MAJOR—SCHWARTZ

Dr. Paul Schwartz, chairman of the Music Department, was attending the performance of a composition of his in Washington when the Collegian solicited comments from department chairmen on whether to give major status to Art, Religion, Music, and Drama Departments. He gave us this statement last week.

"During my 15 years at Kenyon, many a man has come to this College who would have liked to majored in music had there been an opportunity.

"I know for a fact several students decided not to come to Kenyon because of the lack of a music major.

"As the music courses are set up now, we could with a few minor changes and additions offer a major. We have two full-time men and a part-time man working in the Department now.

"With the College expanding, steadily, it is to be expected that a commensurate number of applicants would anticipate the opportunity of majoring in music.

"It would seem that the introduction of a basic course in the arts points the way to a fuller realization of a well-rounded liberal arts college."

In Memoriam . . .

November 22, 1963, began as a warm, sunny day. It ended in a torrential storm. The angry rain seemed symoblic of the whole nation's anguish at the senseless assassination of our thirty-fifth President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy. The death of the President who had so joyfully performed the difficult office, and who so perfectly symbolized a young, dynamic nation, shocked and dismayed the whole world. His death disrupted the plans and hopes of the entire country.

Gambier, too often isolated from the currents of the nation, was deeply affected by the tragedy. The assassin's bullets shocked an apathetic student body into painful awareness and participation. Normally unconcerned students petitioned Mr. Lund to cancel the Dance Weekend festivities, and pleaded for a cancellation of classes on Monday, November 25, the date of Mr. Kennedy's funeral.

While, thankfully, the Administration determined to cancel both dances and classes, we are distressed over the reluctance and indecision with which both of these actions were taken. So often Kenyon chooses the expedient, rather than the right path, and this, unfortunately, was the case here. We chose to cancel because of fear of unfavorable publicity, not because of the respect due the late President.

Mr. Kennedy can fittingly be memorialized at Kenyon if we "make a judgment" to strive always for excellence, and not be satisfied with mediocrity; to remain cognizant of the humanity of others, and not view others as stereotypes; to do always that which is right, and not merely that which is expedient. All this cannot be accomplished "in the first one hundred days. Nor will it be finished in the first one thousand days, nor in the life of" the College. "But let us begin."

The Fruits of Self-Study

At the faculty meeting last Monday, the faculty voted to abolish compulsory class attendance, to eliminate the accumulative average, and to determine the status of a student by careful consideration of his record as an individual, taking into account those areas not provided for by the inflexible 2.00 point system. These changes, along with the new curriculum, will be effective next September.

The Kenyon Collegian applauds the faculty for taking these actions. The elimination of the inflexible determination of a student's academic status and the abolition of the accumulative average requirement for graduation places Kenyon College in a position to better fulfill the promise offered by its smallness: individual attention and consideration. The removal of the compulsory attendance rule both reaffirms the trust placed in the students' maturity by the faculty, and clarifies what is presently an uneasy and varied policy.

Together with the student action in signing the anti-discrimination statement, these actions by the faculty are, indeed a beginning.

Abdication of Responsibility

The lead story in this issue is about the College, its President, and three somewhat insignificant Soviet writers. There are those of us who will argue that the Collegian is fomenting issues. There are those of us will will debate that these writers, after all, are not noted authors with whom inspiring intellectual dialogue may be engaged. If we choose these paths, we are losing sight of a very important principle: A liberal arts college must participate in cultural exchange.

The whole idea of the liberal arts education is cultural exchange. The whole idea of the liberal arts education is to encourage one to think; to examine all aspects of a question, to put together acquired bits of knowledge, and to solidify a tight, valid conclusion. The liberal arts tradition upholds the basic right of the individual to become acquainted with both sides of any question — indeed, it requires that both sides be sifted and weighed before one feels he knows the whole story. This is not to imply that we agree with, or even respect Communists. We disagree wholeheartedly with Marxist doctrine. But we do feel that talking with a writer is always interesting and informative, even if he is subject to the Party line.

If the Administration had gathered all the pertinent data, and then decided that the visit of the Soviet writers would not be practical, or worthwhile, or financially possible, we would have no grounds for complaint. But this was not the case. The President of the College made his decision without bothering to find out exactly what it was he was saying No about.

There are, then, two issues involved here. The lesser of them is the pre-emptory rejection of the State Department's proposal. More important is that this action is indicative of a recurrent lack of a forceful, broadminded, intelligent Administration. The statement given the Collegian by Mr. Lund is, as far as we can determine, both inaccurate and unbecoming the President of a liberal arts college. The Administration could at least make certain of its facts before making decisions depriving the students of what could be a valuable and interesting experience.

The Kenyon Collegian

— SINCE 1856 —

A BI-WEEKLY

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The only way that democracy can be made bearable is by developing and cherishing a class of men sufficiently honest and disinterested to challange the prevailing quacks. No such class has ever appeared in strength in the United States. Thus, the business of harassing the quacks devolves upon the newspapers. When they fail in their duty, which is usually, we are at the quacks' mercy.

H. L. Mencken, in **Minority Report**

Political Implications Of Kennedy's Death

by Edwin L. McCampbell, President
Kenyon Young Democrats

In making any sort of an assessment of the impact of John F. Kennedy's death upon the American political process, one must take cognizance of the important role of emotional factors which may radically distort normal politics. America has exhibited a tremendous sense of loss since Kennedy's death, and its reaction can manifest itself in several ways. American voters may, for example support any candidate to follow a Kennedy-like policy, or if it is definitely determined that the assassination was perpetuated by a Communist conspiracy, they may rally behind a candidate who's major policy objective is to stamp out left-wing elements in the United States.

If events do follow the latter course, Senator Goldwater stands as the likely candidate to seize upon such a neo-McCarthyist program in the election campaign. To do so, however, he would first have to gain the Republican nomination and this has been made more difficult by Kennedy's death. His hopes for victory were based largely upon criticism of the Kennedy administration (which now is taboo) and upon his capturing the conservative elements which are situated mainly in the South and West. Since he is a Southwestern conservative and Kennedy was a Northeastern liberal, there was a great possibility that he would win these areas. In Lyndon Johnson he faces an opponent who is also from the Southwest, but who is a Democrat (extremely important in the South) and who has, in addition, a large foundation of Northern and liberal support.

One cannot yet say how Johnson will carry out his Presidency should he be elected in November. It could be that he will carry the policies of the Kennedy Administration over into his own or he may abandon them for a more conservative program. This uncertainty about him could well be his key to victory in 1964, for by maintaining a mystique he can lure both the Northern liberal and the Southern conservative into his camp. Johnson also has at least temporarily assuaged

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JOHNSON AS PRESIDENT

by Phil Cerney

If there is one thing that President Kennedy had and that President Johnson lacks, it is the dynamic personality which swept all before it and made the former the king of Dr. George Gallup's ever-present popularity poll. The image of the confidence, hard-handsome and glamorous people's champion has been replaced by that of a homespun, sentimental country politician who is unsure of his capabilities. These images, of course, have no relation to fact, but they play a very important part in modern politics where many a voter goes by first impressions.

However, there is much reason to believe that President Johnson, once he gets settled in his new job, will be in actuality a stronger and more effective President than Kennedy ever was. As Senate Majority Leader during the Eisenhower Administration, Lyndon Johnson was the most powerful Democrat in the country. He proved himself a master at the art of getting what he wanted. His method was first to wheel and deal with opponents, give a little and take a little. If his foes remained intransigent, a strong twist of the arm often resulted. In this manner he steered through the Civil Rights Bill of 1957 and many other important measures. It was said in **Time** that in 1960, when he was nominated for Vice-President, he was the first man in history to step **down** to that job.

His impressive record in the Senate seems to indicate that he may be able to turn the sea of recalcitrant legislators which watered down, delayed, and often defeated President Kennedy's legislation into a flexible, workable body which will be more willing to do business with the Administration.

The matter of the 1964 elections seems a much more cloudy issue, however, although some definite trends will make themselves felt. Probably the most important of these will be the reaction which we discussed in the first paragraph, the matter of personality. In 1960, the clearest distinction between the candidates was personality, and Kennedy won by a mere 200,000 votes. With this dynamic personality gone, the Republicans will probably choose between Senator Barry Goldwater and former Vice-President Richard Nixon. Senator Goldwater, like Kennedy, has a dynamic, vote-getting personality. Mr. Nixon is the man who barely lost in 1960.

Another important matter is the impatience of many voters in the North as well as the South with Democratic Party's full support of what they consider extreme Civil Rights measures, specifically Mr. Kennedy's Civil Rights Act which President Johnson pledged to support to the fullest.

On the other hand, President Johnson has made a notable break with President Kennedy by pledging frugality and thrift in government expenditures. If he can make good on that pledge he may win a lot of unexpected support.

So we can see that no positive predictions can be made, as is the case with most political matters. Things will depend on how well Mr. Johnson carries out his office. On that imponderable all future happenings may turn.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Architecture

TO THE EDITOR:

THE COLLEGIAN AND JAMES MORGAN ARE TO BE COMMENDED FOR SPEAKING THE HARSH BUT NECESSARY TRUTH ABOUT THE NATURE OF RECENT ARCHITECTURE IN GAMBIER IN AN INCREASINGLY FRENETIC AND CHAOTIC SOCIETY. THE IMPORTANCE OF ORDER AND TASTE AS VITAL PARTS OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION WILL NOT BE AFFIRMED BY THE ILL-CONCEIVED AND MEDIOCRE BUILDINGS THE COLLEGE HAS HASTILY THROWN UP IN RECENT YEARS. ARCHITECTURE, LIKE HUMAN AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, IS THE ART OF THE POSSIBLE, THE MEETING OF THE IDEAL AND THE REAL, THE EXPRESSION OF OUR VISION OF LIFE AS IT OUGHT TO BE IN A WORLD THAT IS. IF THE COLLEGE CANNOT MEANINGFULLY CONFRONT THIS HIGHEST OF ARTS, WHAT HOPE IS THERE THAT THE MEN WHO GRADUATE FROM THE COLLEGE AND INSTITUTIONS LIKE IT WILL BE ABLE TO SEE TRULY THOSE PRESSING PROBLEMS OF HUMAN AND POLITICAL RELATIONS?

JOHN KENNEDY, SPEAKING AT AMHERST IN OCTOBER, LOOKED "FORWARD TO AN AMERICA WHICH WILL NOT BE AFRAID OF GRACE AND BEAUTY." AS WE CONSIDER THE LAST MAJOR STRUCTURE IN THE CURRENT BUILDING CAMPAIGN, THE SENIOR DORMITORY, WHICH THE COLLEGIAN PERCEPTIVELY AND RIGHTLY ANALYZED IN ITS COMMENCEMENT ISSUE, LET US LOOK TO THE FUTURE RATHER THAN TO THE PAST. TO THE KENYON WE HOPE FOR THE YEAR 2000 RATHER THAN SOME DECEPTIVE ILLUSION OF WHAT WE NOW THINK THE COLLEGE IS OR HAS BEEN. LET US HOPE THAT THE MISTAKES OF THE FRESHMAN COMPLEX AND THE DESECRATION OF PEIRCE HALL WILL TURN KENYON FROM THE DESTRUCTIVE NATURE OF ITS PRESENT ARCHITECTURAL FLOUNDERINGS TOWARD AN AFFIRMATION OF THE NATURAL GRACE AND BEAUTY THAT IS SO UNIQUELY INHERENT ON THE HILL.

RICHARD LEE FRANCIS, '52
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
BROWN UNIVERSITY
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Language Lab

To the Editor:

In the November 8th issue of **The Kenyon Collegian** appeared an article with the heading "Language Lab Cost Found Prohibitive." While most of the article is pessimistic about the value of a lab and Kenyon's having one, it does point out that a lab would be an aid for pronounciation and be an asset to the time spent by professors and students. Thus it seems that Kenyon will eventually have a lab (in a half century?) because the lab would be beneficial. Why shouldn't we as students, who are to benefit the most, be more optimistic and stress the beneficial values of a lab. In this way Kenyon might have a language lab sooner than in a half century.

Tim Holder, '67

COUNCIL AND PLANNING COMMITTEE CONTINUE SAGA AND DORM TOPICS

In a fast-paced session of the Student Council last Monday night, representatives unloaded sharp words for the Saga food service. Discussion centered around what representatives apparently found to be a prevailing attitude of indifference on the part of Saga boss Robert Stetson. Members touched on issues concerning new seating procedure, cafeteria style, publication of menus, and the making of announcements.

The issue was introduced by Phil Harter, who asked Dining Hall Committee representative Tom Collins about the new seating procedure. The system, which allows only twenty-four students in the dining hall at a time, tends to discourage congeniality because it limits a student's choice of seating possibilities, according to Mr. Harter. Perry Lentz then conjectured that "one of the few places at Kenyon where good fellowship is found is at meals," and that this system is "a restraining influence." To these statements, Mr. Collins replied that the system had been instituted for the sake of efficiency, and he indicated that it might be discontinued in the future, due to the opening of the new wing.

On the subject of cafeteria style serving, Collins asked students to be patient with the system during its trial period. Some objections were raised by members concerning serving Saturday night dinner cafeteria style. As one member put it, "guys just don't want to take dates through a cafeteria line." No clear solutions were posed by either the Council or Mr. Collins at that time.

Further comment came over the publication of menus. According to Collins, Stetson is opposed to the publication of menus for the reason that "the menu changes so often that it would be impractical." Collins added that, "He [Stetson] sometimes doesn't even know a day in advance what it [the menu] may be." Mr. Scott obtained a consensus of members present in favor of some sort of menu publication. Collins made no comment on this proposal.

Mr. Collins made the announcement that this Tuesday fraternity tables would start. There will be two sittings, at 5:15 and 6:15 p.m., and students will be urged to wear jacket and tie.

Not all business covered the impending dining hall crises. Salim Lone reported that the Publications Board was in the process of examining Kenyon's catalogue, in comparison with other college blurbs, to see if Kenyon's was in need of alteration. William Hamilton reported that the IFC had discussed the extension of lodge hours at its recent meeting. He said that the IFC hoped to change the hours, and that this in turn "would change the complexion of fraternity life at Kenyon." Mr. Lentz reported on an abbreviated Campus Senate meeting held last week in which student attrition was discussed. Lentz said that the Senate felt that student attrition was due both to a feeling of unrewarding academic life and a difficult social life. He indicated that a full investigation was forthcoming.

One interesting note emerged from the meeting concerning a rumor about a letter sent to Kenyon by the Ohio Conference criticizing college authorities for not restricting Dance Weekend activities more due to the assasination of President Kennedy. Mr. Hylton retorted that he felt Kenyon's policy was a wise one, not to ban all weekend activities, and he suggested that the Student Council draft a resolution supporting the administration's action, if the situation arose. Mr. Scott stated that he had received no letter, and he emphasized that it was purely a rumor.

After a recess of two weeks the Planning Committee again took up the question of the situation of the proposed dorm. Last Monday's "Champion for the Independents" was Barry Bergh. Mr. Bergh read his carefully prepared letter which outlined the reasoning behind his actions.

The need for a "dormitory open to social organization" was stressed. He felt that removing senior fraternity men from the Hill would have a detrimental effect on the over-all academic and social life of Kenyon. This, coupled with the fact that only a little more than 50% of the seniors could be housed in such a dorm, set his argument against a senior dorm, one of the alternatives. Another reason for the independent dorm is the inequity of the system as far as rooming facilities for independents are concerned.

Following Bergh's talk, there were questions concerning an honors's dorm, "segregation" of independents, and maintenance of the lounge of the new dorm. That the college should maintain a dorm for independents was questioned.

After Mr. Bergh left, Chairman Hylton brought up old business, the questions of freshmen hazing and Mike Burr's proposal that Middle Kenyon Associaiton be a member of the Interfraternity Council. As there were more pressing issues, these questions were postponed until a later date.

Future topics for the Planning Committee include the items tabled at this meeting, freshmen hazing and Burr's plan. Another issue to be considered is the Elections Committee amendment.

Trescott Speaks Tonight In Philo

Professor Paul B. Trescott will be the speaker for the third faculty lecture tonight at 8 o'clock in Philomathesian Hall. He has chosen the topic, "That Old-Time Religion" for this lecture.

Professor Trescott says of the subject material for the lecture, "The idea that the gold standard is a good thing and the national debt a bad thing approaches the status of a dogmatic condition in the 1920's and still is in the minds of some people. This dogmatic acceptance of these ideas was responsible in part for the seriousness of the depression in the 1930's." He will also comment on the "problem of gold and the question of the national debt at the present time."

Assembly Speaker

On Tuesday, December 10, Professor John F. Cuber of the Department of Sociology and Anthropolgy at Ohio State University will speak in a college assembly at Rosse Hall. His program is part of the American Sociological Association's Program of Visiting Scientists in which leading sociologists visit selected colleges to present lectures and meet informally with students and faculty. The assembly topic is "Preachment. Practice and Pretense."

According to Professor Cuber, his lecture " . . does not treat sociology as sociology but presents a sociologically derived model which students apparently find quite useful in attempting to gain sophistication concerning human behavior in society. Rather than talking about sociology, this lecture demonstrates what some of its findings come down to as tools for the educated man."

Fund Drive Set

Kenyon students have always been noted for a number of things and not the least of their infamous traits has been their unwillingness to contribute money to anything — be it to a bazaar, a political campaign, or a fund-raising drive. Another attempt is being made this year and although tradition says that such an effort will be hopelessly futile, success is, perhaps, a remote possibility.

A group of fifteen students and faculty members have formed a committee, called the Kenyon Appeal for India, to raise $700 (one dollar per student) for the construction of a dining hall in central India. The site of the proposed dining hall is Nagpur University, an institution with 15,000 students, the majority of whom come from families with monthly incomes of less than $25. At present, students at the University must dine at public restaurants where the food quality is low, prices are high. These restaurants flourish on student trade.

Mike Harrison, '65, chairman of the committee, says that $700 is only 30% of the cost of building the dining hall but that Indian students are able to raise the remaining 70% themselves. The drive is being conducted under the auspices of the World University Service and will begin shortly after the Christmas vacation. A dorm-to-dorm campaign is planned and students will receive a letter containing further information during their vacation.

Other students and faculty members instrumental in organizing the group are Franklin Miller, Raymond English, Richard F. Hettlinger, Frank Pine, P. Frederick Kluge, and Dick Schmidt.

ADMISSIONS INTERVIEW

by Robin Goldsmith

Admissions Director Tracy Scudder and his assistant John Knepper are currently trying to find enough freshmen for next fall to fill the dropout quota and the government-financed dorms.

The usual number of applications for the coveted 225 places in the Class of 1968 is expected. The proportion of unacceptable applicants has dropped from the onetime high of 25 percent to about 5 percent. Scudder credits this to the secondary counselors having become professional and knowing more about the colleges. "They recommend Kenyon to only those boys with a reasonable chance of making good."

Last year's high attrition rate was seen by secondary school counselors, who report a greater than usual instability among the graduates from their schools. Kenyon is now taking steps to attract boys who find Kenyon as acceptable as Kenyon found them.

Scudder found that the brighter the boy, the more he liked the new curriculum, which moves the stress from "well-roundedness" to proficiency in a single area. In order to detect those students who have a measure of excellence in definite fields, three College Board Achievement tests are now required of all applicants.

Knepper says, "Nobody west of Pittsburgh listens to College Bowl." Scudder found in the East, however, that guidance counselors and high seniors remember Kenyon's appearance on the show but that juniors do not. In their talks, the show is mentioned, but no great emphasis is placed on it. Brief mention has also been put in the literature they circulate.

Peter Edwards' publicity is hoped to replace the waning effects of the television triumphs. The Admissions Department is very pleased with the fast handling Edwards gives to hometown releases about the students. Edwards also designed an eye-catching scholarship information poster, which has been sent to about 4000 secondary schools.

A sudden increase in the size of this year's high school senior class has caught guidance departments understaffed. The Admissions Committee will have to be "more intuitive" this year, because they will not be able to depend so heavily on the personal estimations of applicants written by counselors.

Knepper and Scudder visit selected high schools and interview students who show an interest in attending Kenyon or who have been recommended as good prospects.

Two men can visit only a few schools, usually those "feeders" which consistently send students to Kenyon. Some prospects come to Gambier, some talk with students or alumni. Many do neither.

Over the Christmas vacation, for the first time, the Admissions Department is organizing students to contact prospects in their home areas. They are especially hopeful that students will visit their high schools and give an honest, accurate, and complete picture of Kenyon. Knepper says that if a student goes back to his high school, "they remember it."

"Many dropouts are caused by the prospect's not knowing what college is about," stated Knepper. **A prospect** can learn more from a fellow young man in an informal chat than he can in an interview with an Admissions officer whom he feels he must impress.

Knepper and Scudder gave a few suggestions for the student to follow when he is home over vacation:

1) meet the Kenyon alumni, tell them how you like school, bring them up to date, discuss local prospective students with them; it is our low percentage of alumni contributors that keeps many foundations from giving Kenyon badly needed grants;
2) visit your secondary school guidance counselor, tell him your impressions of Kenyon, its strengths and weaknesses, and how you are doing;
3) ask the counselor for the names of students interested in attending Kenyon and for the names of students he thinks would fit in well at Kenyon as you have described it;
4) meet these students and any others you may know; show them the handbooks printed by the Admissions Office, tell them about Kenyon, and give their names to the Admissions Office.

OUTSIDE THE MICROCOSM

by Ashby Denoon

The ever-present civil liberties controversy has once again made the headlines throughout college newspapers. Kent State University's Subversive Activities Control Board taped Steve Perlmuter's address to the KSU Student Peace Union. Perlmuter is a member of Advance Youth Organization — a group suspected of being a "Communist-front" organization. The tape, or as the University called it "monitor," was faulty and could not be edited and turned over to federal authorities as planned. The Daily Kent Stater, in an editorial entitled 'No Problems," noted," . . . the fact that last night's Student Peace Union meeting was recorded should be no cause for alarm." Two days later the University officially regretted the "monitoring" as a "mistake."

Dean Lloyd J. Averill of Kalamazoo College asked two members of the John Birch Society, passing out anti-U.N. material, for their names and permits to distribute such literature. Alleging intimidation and embarrassment, the two members brought the incident before the City Commission. To the applause of the meeting's audience, the Commission dismissed the charge after one look at the distributed material.

Two leaders of last summer's State-Department-forbidden Cuban visit never got to speak before student groups at Brooklyn and Queens Colleges in New York.

Kenyon's IFC statement on bias is limited in comparison to Albion College's action. Their Board of Trustees issued a declaration banning all discrimination on the basis of national origin, race, or creed. This proclamation, effective July of 1965, extends to "all college and campus organizations," but not to the permanent citizens of Albion or the services they offer. The students themselves acting "as individual citizens" have been left the responsibility to press for desegregation of local businesses. The statement goes on to entreat students wishing to change the status quo to make "recommendations, rather than demands upon, the proprietors.

In another vein, this view of college life was recently printed in the University of Georgia paper, 'Red and White."

"See the Girl. She is a pretty girl. See her madras skirt. And a cotton blouse. And weejuns. And puffed out hair. She is a college girl. She goes to the University of Georgia.

"See the boy. He is a college man. He wears tapered slacks. And gant shirt with loop. And cordovans. With no socks.

"See them at the dance. Watch them twist and yell and wave paper cups in the air. It is hot and noisy. See them after the dance in the girl's parking lot. They are in his car with the loud muffler. They are on the front seat and, no, on second thought, don't see them in the parking lot!

"Now it is 12:30. See the girl run from the car. She must get inside her dorm on time. She is a big girl.

"See them in class. The boy is slumped in his seat. He is asleep. The girl is slumped in her seat. She is asleep. The professor is very dull.

"See them studying. It is 4:30 in the morning. They have a test today. See the little pills. They keep them awake. See the bottles underneath the boy's bed. They put him to sleep.

"Now they are taking the test. See the little pieces of paper on their laps. They help them pass the test. It is hard.

"They are college students. Their adult friends call them 'Young Men and Women' And 'Future Leaders of America.'

"God save America."

English vs. The English Professor Baly Counters

by A. Denis Baly

Professor English's entertaining and able talk in Assembly deserves more than praise; it deserves the true academic accolade of argument, discussion and debate. He will therefore surely forgive me if I suggest that he has admirably described the symptoms, but misunderstood the disease.

First, the symptoms. His picture of Britain today is beyond question true. The last General Election was a lamentable affair, with each party struggling to outdo the other in promises of greatness abroad, and security and comfort at home. If the Conservatives are to blame for telling the electorate (with some truth) that they never had it so good, the Labour Party claimed that if people would elect **them**, they would have it even better. The decay is only too evident in increased crimes of violence, charges of brutality among the police, the vulgarity and irresponsibility of almost all the best-selling newspapers, the scandals in high places, and the steady decline in commercial integrity. All these things lie open to view.

Moreover, they are not to be countered that much can be said on the other side. Even Professor English erred here, when in a final soothing paragraph he summoned to our comfort no less a trio than Her Majesty the Queen, her newly-appointed Prime Minister, and the Leader of her Most Loyal Opposition. Of course there is much to be said on the other side. My admiration for the Queen is firm, and though Mr. Wilson's speeches inspire me with little confidence, I am impressed by Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Against the **Mail**, the **Mirror**, and the **News of the World**, one can always set the **Guardian**, the **Times** and the **Observer**. Of course there are vast numbers of people in Britain doing their jobs as well as they know how, and struggling to be fair and just in all their dealings.

The tragedy is that these people are **irrelevant**. They make by their example a dignified protest against the shoddiness of modern morals and practice, but they cannot arrest the decline. Less and less are such people part of the world in which they live; more and more do they bear witness to an age that has gone. The cure for Britain's griefs is not to summon the inhabitants back to the ways of their fathers, to recall them to "religion," to urge them to be more like the Queen, to remember their proud imperial heritage and to be worthy of it. Of course, it would be better if they had not forgotten their standards, if they still had the Victorian toughness of intellect and politics, if they had never listened to the clap-trap of the inter-war years — all this I grant; but to berate the British for not being what they no longer know how to be is hardly helpful.

This brings me to the disease. Professor English has described it correctly as a disease of "democracy," but if he is correct in this, then surely he is incorrect in his distinction between the effete British and the tough Americans on the airbase, and equally incorrect in looking for salvation from innate qualities in the British character. Admittedly he said that his words applied as much to the United States as to Britain, but most of his talk belied this, and even (to use his own metaphor) gave the impression of a man extended uncomfortably across the Atlantic, vigorously kicking the posteriors of his countrymen, while bestowing from time to time a chaste caress on those of his American cousins.

I see no difference between the British reaction to the blockade of Cuba and the American reaction to Suez in October 1956. The phrase, "they never had it so good," was used in an American electroal campaign before it was imported into Britain. The Dewey-eyed philosophy of education which protects the child by playing down external standards, and says that Johnny should not learn to read until he wants to, is American through and through. The techniques of flattery, good public-relations, and the promotion of material well-being as something "you owe to yourself," show here an expertise and polish of which Britain as yet knows little, though she is rapidly learning. The places which should most protest have in the United States today their own promotion departments, and are obsessed with their public image. The disastrous "boom in religion" has stifled the voice of prophecy and rebuke in the churches, and made them centers only of the American Way of Life; the American press is no whit behind the British in giving the public what it thinks they want; and colleges and universities are not conspicuous for vigorous debate. Even on our own campus the pressures to conformity are far stronger than I believe most members of this College normally realize. I do not say this to condemn America — God forbid! But if this indeed be the corruption of democracy, then we are in this mess together, and this must be said publicly.

The British situation is one of complete bewilderment (and would I be thought unkind if I suggested that Professor English is not least among the bewildered?). Here we can see how such diverse characters as Sir Charles Snow, Malcolm Muggeridge, Harold Macmillan, the Writers in **Encounter**, Bertrand Russell and Professor English himself, fit into one total English pattern. I find, I confess, Muggeridge's attacks on the Queen vulgar, C. P. Snow's writings pompous, and Bertrand Russell's sit-outs on the sidewalk ridiculous; my sympathies are all the time with the conservatives, for the society which they seek to preserve was a noble one. Yet what binds all these men together is the feeling that the world of today ought not to exist; they have entered the resurrection, and they find it for one reason or another, intolerable. In any terms which they can find to describe it, it is absurd.

There is consequently a widespread fight from history, coupled with a desire to place the blame on someone else, on the "Establishment," the Liberals, the woolly-minded Socialists, the warmongers — you pay your money and you take your choice. What lies behind this is the belief that the world has quite suddenly, and inexplicably, lost its shape. The nineteenth century was an extraordinarily secure world for Britain, and indeed for almost everyone, for whatever strictures one brings against colonial governments, countries under a colonial administration are wonderfully delivered from the fear of war, from the dangers of invasion, conquest and military rape. Throughout the seven seas men could come and go freely upon their lawful occasions, and Britain understood it to have been through her efforts that this incalcuable benefit had come upon mankind. She had withstood the Napoleonic tyranny, and brought about its downfall; she had a system of government which provided defense against both tyranny and mob-rule; her technological triumphs promised mastery over the age-long terrors of the natural world. In the nineteenth century all this seemed to belong to the very nature of things.

Moreover, the two world wars confirmed this impression. Once again the British fought relentlessly, and even alone, against tyranny, and once again they succeeded. For them the fact of victory was more potent than the fact of war. The conflict had been unutterably exhausting, but the victory seemed abundantly to confirm that it had been worthwhile, that the values for which they had fought had been eternal values, and, however grim the conflict, they expected to find themselves at home again in their own familiar world.

This did not happen. Instead, the physical power had passed to the two giants on either side, and these were locked in the strange, inexplicable, struggle of the "cold war." None of the familiar rules seemed to apply, and every time they tried to put something in its place, they found that it did not fit. Thus has begun a curious "if-only" debate, in which people vie with each other to show that if only something else were true, we would not be in our present mess. Some argue that if only we had not withdrawn our troops from India, Palestine and Cyprus, we would be more secure than we are now; but having watched at close hand the Palestinian "government from behind barbed wire," I believe it was impossible from the start. Probably British policy was condemned to failure as soon as troops were sent in the first place, for Britain had greater flexibility, and was therefore more effective as a power, when she avoided direct rule in the Middle East as a crippling entanglement.

Others argue that if only we would ban the bomb, or if only we would support the United Nations, we should have nothing more to fear. They are equally deluded, for they also try to deliver men by a miracle. The conservatives and the liberals have this in common, that they offer men salvation by a time-machine, either by a recovery of the past, or by a convulsive leap into the future, when the millenium shall have happened, when God shall wipe away all tears and there shall be no more bombs.

The truth is surely different. I would whole-heartedly agree with Professor English in recognizing the need for toughness, both at home and abroad. The prolonged periods of peace in history have always been periods of imperialism, and neither the British nor the Americans should be afraid of this happening again. With this must go a stern insistence that stones cannot be turned into bread, and that men cannot substitute for the brutal facts of history a multitude of consumer goods easily available to all. But it must also be recognized that if men are not delivered from their historical situation by either miraculous signs or material comforts, nor are they delivered by gaining all the kingdoms of the world. The real value of the tough policy, which is seemingly recognized by neither its advocates nor its detractors, is that it buys for us that most precious of all commodities, time: and time grows more expensive with every year that passes.

But we must not deceive ourselves. Time is not of necessity on our side, nor is toughness in itself a constructive policy. The mere fact that toughness has proved necessary, that we were obliged to impose a blockade of Cuba, is itself evidence that the situation is already changing, and that the policies which proved so successful in the past are likely to prove less so in the future. The time that we buy with our force must be used to reconstruct our society in accordance with the world that is to come.

This can be done only if we recognize that a necessary part of that world is exactly the thing against which now we must fight. If Communism is the enemy now, then we must strive at whatever cost to render the struggle unnecessary, because transcended and outmoded, and to live already in the synthesis which is rushing upon us. I am surprised that so admirable a Hegelian as Professor English does not appear to see this. Can Reason have been too cunning for him?

There are today two different concepts of order in the world, and the struggle cannot be resolved in terms of either one or the other exclusively, but only in terms of a principle of order to which each society can adhere without denying the validity of its own history. This is easy to say, but desperately difficult to do. In fact, we shall learn it only by experience. We should therefore explore the possibility of alternative principles of association, and this cannot be done by remaining entirely within the old patterns. It may be that the new idea will arise in Western Europe, caught as she is between Russia and America, and to this end Britain must renew her efforts to enter the Common Market, at whatever cost in accusations of treachery by the Empire Loyalists. It may be that it will arise elsewhere, and to this end Americans must be told that their function is not the maintenance of an affluent society at home, but the building up abroad of societies with whom some new form of association might prove possible. American experience is undoubtedly valid in that no society can endure in which there is not freedom and equality, but the interpretation of this only in terms of **political** freedom and equality has been false. To produce a world in which every little coaling station is "independent" and every minor power in the United Nations has an equal vote with the great, **and to be satisfied with that**, is to reproduce on the world scale all the worst features of democracy and few of its benefits.

Political freedom and equality have shown little sign so far of providing the world with a new and acceptable order. We should therefore explore further the unchartered realm of economic freedom and equality, thereby recognizing the Marxist criticism while remaining utterly faithful to our own heritage. This would mean quite deliberately building up possible competitors, spending our wealth to enable nations to make the breakthrough into the technological and industrial age. This would be costly, and I do not promise that it would succeed, but I suggest that to explore in this direction seems to offer some chance of possible advance. To resist the forces of disorder only by might and a valiant defense of the traditional patterns is suicidal, but if we recognize that we are buying time to make changes, then conservatism and all the stern Victorian virtues find their place, for the restraint which they seek to impose on deterioration is part of the means whereby we purchase the time to change. When they are seen in this sense, all who scorn them as fuddy-duddy, dull, and out of date, are shown for the shallow critics that they are.

I must insist that my criticism of Professor English proceeds from respect and admiration, and from a desire to carry the debate a stage further. Nor do I seek to condemn the British, still less the American, people. I ask only that each take warning from the blind behavior of the British parliament in 1818. In that year it passed Young's Act, which voted no less than a million pounds for the building of churches. This, it said, was the greatest possible defense against Democracy.

Hagans Acts As Temporary Postal Chief

by Jeremy Lebensohn

Noticed the new face behind the window in the Post Office? It belongs to Emett Hagans, the confident successor of the recently-retired veteran postmaster D. M. Hathaway.

Hagans assumed his present position as acting postmaster the latter part of the summer when Gambier's epistolary traffic is only a fraction of what it is during the academic year.

HAGANS HAS BEEN a resident of Gambier for some 20 years, and was formerly employed in Mount Vernon.

His position here is interim postmaster, lasting only until a permanent postal chief is elected. In obtaining the acting postmastership, Hagans competed against four other men on a lengthy civil service exam, the results of which were the most important factor in determining his ability to fill Mr. Hathaway's vacancy.

His success on this test was followed by an appointment by the Executive Committee of Knox County, which was endorsed by Ohio Senator Stephen M. Young and approved by the Postmaster General and the President of the United States.

Hagans re-applied for the permanent postmastership several weeks ago, but the results of this test have not been released as yet. He explained that it would be some time after the exams were corrected before any decision would be made.

Toward his total score, he can chalk up five points for being a veteran, and five more for acting postmaster, but he emphasized that this did not necessarily improve his chances for the position.

ALTHOUGH THE Gambier station is only a second-class Post Office, it has many of the problems of a larger one in that it serves an ever-changing college community. Hagans pointed out that the Post Office handles 11 trust funds for the College — a task rarely accomplished in a station of comparable size.

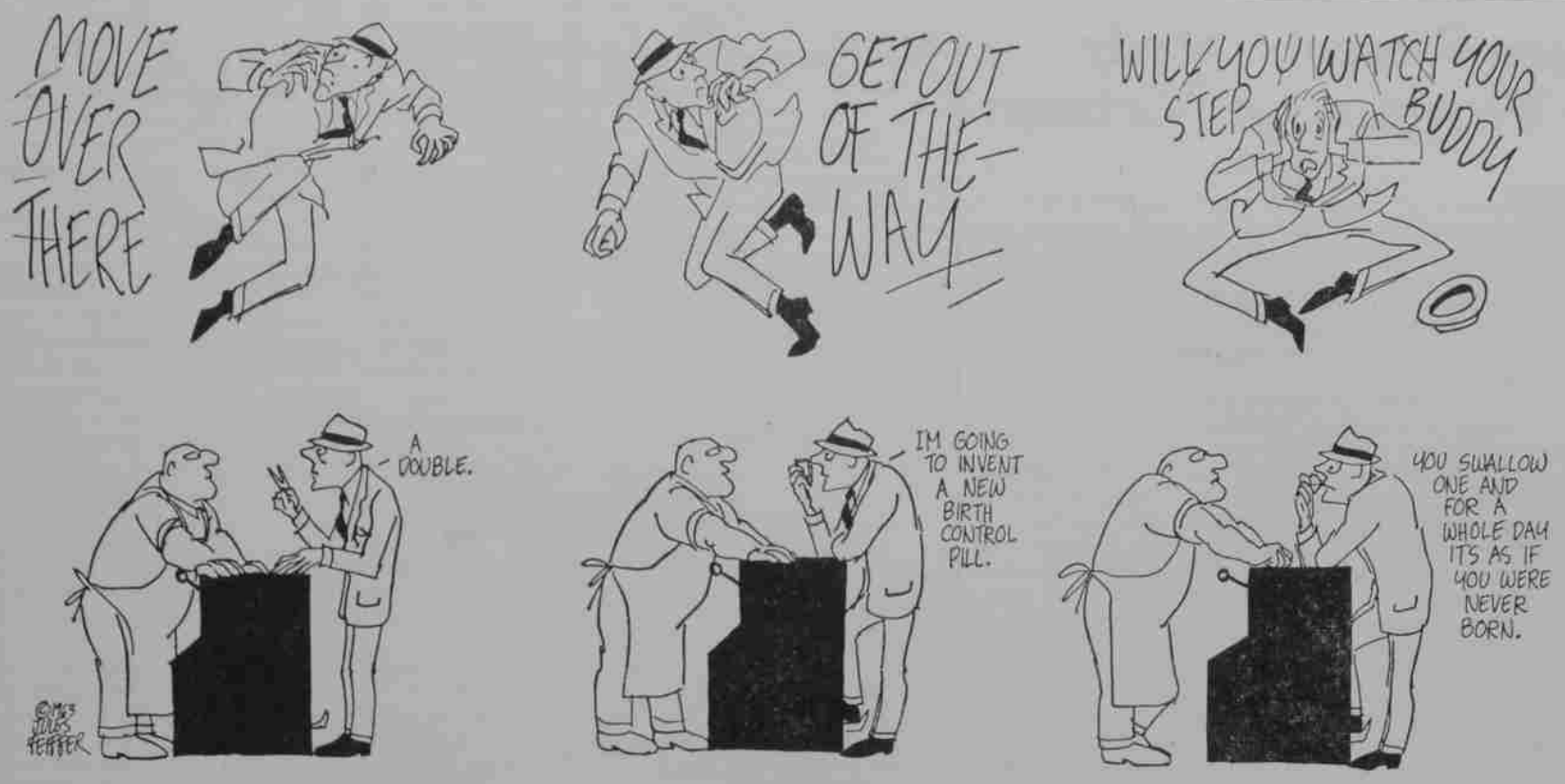
Asked about the shortage of postal boxes, he suggests that "pressure from the College and the students themselves" (in writing) would probably convince his superior to have more installed.

The thoughful postmaster explained that not his decision alone would bring additional boxes, and for this reason, he needed demonstrable proof that the request was valid.

SPEAKING FOR himself and his assistants, Hagans affirmed, "We're here to cooperate with the student body and Kenyon." He had no complaints concerning his first two months' office, but shared Hathaway's conviction that it was very important that the Dean of Students' office have the correct address of each student at all times, explaining that this would greatly facilitate mail sorting.

May Postmaster Hagans feel welcomed to Gambier with the same warmth and congeniality with which he received this reporter. One last reminder: use your return Zip Code, mon — 43022.

FEIFFER



THE GAMBIERER

Notes and Comment

We were thumbing through the latest edition of the Kenyon College Catalogue, when we chanced upon several new additions to the faculty list. Thumbing down the columns, we discovered that two of these new persons — Mr. Anthony Bing and Mr. Philip Church — are refugees from the same mammoth college, the University of Michigan. On further investigation, which included careful interrogation of our freshman friends, we realized that these two comprise the sparkling team that has been inspiring huzzahs among those same freshmen. The qualities in the two that are so marked as to enliven a freshman class, and the impressions they have so far perceived of Kenyon, were matters which motivated us as we sped up the Parnassus of Ascension Hall to speak with the two last Thursday.

Breathless, we were greeted by the portly Mr. Bing, smartly clad in a collegiate sweater, partially obscured by a tweed sportcoat. Mr. Church seems to prefer tweeds also, but more in the way of suits than sportscoats. Both seemed to us younger than their twenty-eight years and both bristled with an almost undergraduate energy. Speaking of undergraduates, we commenced our discussion by asking about their classes.

"The freshmen that I have," Mr. Bing remarked, "are better prepared and more interested than those I had at Michigan. Teaching freshman classes is altogether a very exciting experience. On the other hand, my upperclass section represents a move downhill from enthusiasm and spirit to a kind of indifference. However, the apathy is not a malaise singular to Kenyon. It is certainly not the fault of the teaching. One must allow that there is a gradual change in the student from the ages of 18 to 21. What Kenyon needs is something besides a reasonable alternative." He paused a moment, stared ahead wistfully, then concluded, "We need women."

With an appreciative nod to Mr. Bing, we told the two that they had kindled the freshman class and wondered about their reaction. Mr. Church cared to discuss the apathy, first noting, "Coming from a large university, I'm surprised that we, as newcomers, should arouse such attention," then continuing, "Here at Kenyon, in contrast to the situation at Michigan, preoccupation with the College dominates everything. Teachers worry about the students and vice versa. However, people can get tired of all this College rigamarole. Michigan does not dominate the life of the student. The upperclass student at Michigan is more interested in world affairs, politics, and the like. There, they seem to forget occasionally that they're in college. This activity provides a diversity of enthusiasm. Students at Ann Arbor get apathetic about what students here are concerned over. Here we find an unrewarding self-consciousness."

Mr. Bing felt much the same. Our as yet unanswered question on teacher-student relationships evoked from him the following:

"This is both good and bad — the attention one gets as a teacher. I'll admit that the closeness of the faculty and students can be unhealthy. Sometimes the rumor that abounds becomes an unbearable burden. All this intimacy appeals to the student's natural sense of gossip. What results is that the teachers go around too much with their ears to the ground. They want to cater to the student. But this shouldn't hinder you in engendering personal relationships with students. They are not just boys, but young adults. The only thing that worries me is this spread of rumor is an unhealthy situation. I dropped a phallic symbol on one of my classes and my image as a great Freudian spread like wild fire.

Mr. Church concurred. "Many issues here remain in the realm of innuendo and rumor. There is an underlying tension and uneasiness. In all, the students here are kind of subdued. I don't hear laughing, arguing, fighting, running around. They don't act like undergraduates."

At this point, our pen ran dry, which afforded us an opportunity, while panicking, to admire Mr. Bing's Picasso reproduction (blue period) and the team's respective bookshelves. Mr. Church's contained quite a reserve of critical volumes; Mr. Bing's was much the same with a small pocketbook tucked away in the corner, the title being, "An Invitation to Wines" by John Storm. Mr. Bing, sensing our emergency, proffered a pencil, which we pounced upon in time to record Mr. Church's response to a question we had posed during our quandry. We all know him as a poetic talent, having won the Hopwood poetry prize. What type of poetry did he write?

"I write a diverse kind of poetry. Often I am accused of being obscure. I haven't written much for the past four or five months. I lost track of what the hell I was doing. Usually, though, I write direct poems, tending toward argumentative statement, in which the imagery does not carry the full burden of the meaning. I've published just once — in a now defunct publication called **Arbor.** A small consolation is that I was in with John Ciardi and W. D. Snodgrass. There was some mention of publishing the Hopwood manuscript, but I didn't think that it was worth it. According to poets who've read my poetry, I am at the present time promising but inactive. But its hard to get enthusiastic about publishing poetry once you imagine the hundreds upon hundreds like yourself.

We encouraged Mr. Church with a 'Godspeed' and then sounded out the two on their conflicting approaches to literature, thereby producing a half hour dialogue between the energetic mentors. The colloquy became so intense that we threw up our Bing-supplied pencil.

Sensing another plunge into the preceding debate, we return to the question of the alleged inertia of Kenyon's sons Mr. Bing contributed an anecdote.

An upperclassman sat down and told me in all seriousness that knowing, developing an 'expertise,' as he had in rock'n'roll and late movies, has just as much importance at literary studies. This surprised me as much as does the immature response to drinking among the students of this campus. They are such boys about drinking, which I wouldn't call a healthy alternative."

His colleague awoke from his temporary reticence to sing a glad note.

"I do like the consistence of the freshman class. It's nice for once not to teach a whole row of nurses and physical therapists. Where I last taught, for every bright girl there were six nurses.

At the mention of the word "nurses" the two ex-grad students grew exceedingly uncomfortable and invited us to visit their Friday afternoon gab session, which was to take place the following day.

That snowy Friday we joined Messrs. Bing, Church, and a company of fifteen spectator-participants for an improvised seminar that had as its basis for discussion Golding's **Lord of the Flies.** They owed the meagre showing to poor publicity.

As Mr. Church had plodded but to page 190 in his second reading of the book, his fellow analyst inaugurated the discussion with a description of the novel as one that is "gripping the generation of the day." Mr. Bing, whose shocking resemblance to Orson Wells dawned upon us, extolled certain passages of the work which Mr. Church put down as "heavy-handed." Soon, they both came around to agreeing that the work is heavy-handed and, in some instances, contrived, with Bing protesting less vehemently than Church. The discussion was then handed over to the assemblage who did not contribute much of note.

After the affair, the team approached us for our impressions, which were favorable, and remarked that they would enjoy our presence at the next session, which is to examine Joyce's **Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man.**

We repaired to our garret, our faith restored in the demise of pedantry.

POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS

(Cont. from page 2, col. 2)

the Negroes, (who might otherwise protest his Southern background) by coming out strongly for a powerful civil rights program. On the other side, the white Southerner may rationalize that Johnson is merely appeasing the Negroes and that his Southern heritage will eventually cause him to take a more tempered stand on civil rights.

THE REPUBLICANS have a very real and difficult problem in choosing a candidate for the coming election. What, before Kennedy's assassination, had appeared as an impending showdown between right-wing and liberal elements in the party, has turned into, more or less, a free-for-all.

Besides Goldwater, the name of Richard Nixon has recently been bantered about as a possible Republican choice. While it is true that he may win the Republican bid, nevertheless he bears the scars of defeat, both from the Presidential election of 1960 and from the more recent California gubernatorial contest, and the American people have seldom been overly warm toward a known loser.

Nelson Rockefeller could possibly succeed in winning the Northern liberal vote, but the stigma which he bears from his divorce has not been at all lessened by Kennedy's death. If anything it has been intensified, for the contrast of Kennedy, the great family man, with Rockefeller, the divorsee, will doubtless take place in the minds of many Americans, especially women.

There remain such men as George Romney and William Scranton who have since the beginning of their incumbencies, been touted by our news media as possible dark horse candidates. Neither of these men, however, has the experience which the American people may require of their leader in these "trying times." In addition, neither has any particular appeal to any political segment, and in fact a large part of what appeal they do possess can be attributed to their virtual harmlessness.

IN CONCLUSION, the political picture for the coming year seems to be one of a hard fought campaign for the Republican nomination with the victor in that battle going down in defeat to President Johnson in November. This is, of course, a highly speculative prediction, based upon the uncertain factor of emotion, and on the power of the spectre of John F. Kennedy. It is quite possible that this power may have been grossly overestimated and if this be the case, the validity of the prediction will be subject to serious question.

Houser Presents Study And Program on Vietnam

by Mark Houser
Political Editor

In the deployment of power and policy, President Kennedy liked to think of himself as a realist, one who would not shirk from the responsibilities of containing communism wherever and whenever possible. Had John Kennedy lived to guide the United States in its relations with South Vietnam after the **coup**, he might well have realized that the Diem regime, once regarded as our only obstacle to victory over the Viet Cong, was really only characteristic of the whole Vietnam syndrome.

President Lyndon Johnson assumes the presidency at a time when the crisis in Vietnam is worsening, not improving. Since the **coup** which shattered the Diem egg-shell government, the myth of 'victory' is also shattering. Increasing Viet Cong attacks, increasing Viet Cong successes and decreasing popular support for the war has made the obvious more obvious and has made past solutions less soluble of Vietnam's problems. Through the use of violence, the United States cannot 'win' in South Vietnam.

The late Mr. Diem was overthrown not because he was a dictator, but rather because he was inefficient. Whatever the validity of this distinction between 'good' and 'bad' dictators, we once again hear the old chorus from Washington upon the arrival of General Duong Van ("Big") Minh. Like the French in 1950, our tune is that "the war will now be won in three years." Lest we suffer the humility of another Dien Bien Phu we should, in the jargon of our policy-makers, give South Vietnam an "agonizing re-appraisal."

Our worst mistake was to permit Diem to convince us that he and only he could and was acting properly in the conduct of the war. Like most Americans, ex-Ambassador Frederick Nolting was impressed with "Diemocracy," and so worded his reports. Thrust into power upon the downfall of the Boa Dai regime, the House of Ngo succeeded in destroying the Binh Xuyen gangsters, in crushing the fanatical Cao Dai and Hoa Hoa sects, and in eliminating much internal difficulty.

Despite his auspicious beginnings, Diem found that by annihilating all internal dissension, he could rule as he pleased and could convince the United States that only Diem was competent to rule. Legalized and 'loyal' opposition was either suppressed or forced to flee. To make the short step between political oppression and religious intoleration proved quite easy. When the Diem-Catholic elites strictly enforced the famous 10th Covenant of old French colonial law, the resulting persecution of the Buddhists alienated the intellectuals and inflamed the people into rebellion, a rebellion of the governed against those who govern.

We allowed Diem to become a 'generator' of communism. In reaction to him the people became either passive, moderately opposed, or violently opposed. Since Diem had destroyed all loyal opposition, the only remaining channel of protest for those who remained in Vietnam was the National Liberation Front (NLF) or Viet Cong, an organization formed **in response to** Diem's initial repressions.

Diem ruled for himself and for his family. To Diem was the army's loyalty, not to South Vietnam. When that loyalty was withdrawn, Diem collapsed.

Having supported the demise of Ngo and having welcomed General Minh, we find ourselves facing the less personal problems of the Vietnam syndrome. One difficulty now is the shameful condition of the economy. At the time of the coup, South Vietnam, for all its American aid, had approximately $100 to $150 million in gold reserves. Debts owed were in excess of $120 million. Aside from the near certainty spiraling inflation and bankruptcy, we should note that free enterprise cannot flourish in so unstable a condition. Who would want to invest?

Thirdly, and really the key to the military approach, is the fact that South Vietnam has 'porous' borders. Lacking natural boundaries and bordered by Cambodia, Laos, and North Vietnam, the South Vietnamese face an enemy who has an almost unlimited capacity for infiltration. At the time of the 1954 Geneva cease-fire agreement, there were but 3-5,000 armed guerrillas in South Vietnam. Given the reality that the Viet Cong have recruited considerable strength from the native populace, their hard-core strength has increased to over 30,000.

Jerry Rose, former **Time** correspondent, points out that these 'porous' borders play a great role in the conduct of the war. Both sides have increased their numbers and material substantially. Looking ahead, however, there is the possibility that if Ho Chi Minh decides the war is going badly, he might send large units of troops over the border. When these 'nationals' from the North were detected, Ho would be open to charges of naked aggression. Hence a convenient excuse to bomb installations north of the 17th parallell. From here on, the word 'escalation' becomes less and less academic.

Secondly, the 'porous' borders militate against continuation of the 'Strategic Hamlet' program. Organized under the Pentagon-directed 'Operation Sunrise,' the Hamlets are enclosed stockades into which thousands of people are herded either by persuasion or by gunpoint. As of September, 1963, the 45 provinces of South Vietnam included 8,227 Hamlets and encompassed 9.5 million or 76% of the people. Although the peasants are allowed to pass out during the day and work the fields, the program has not been successful.

When the British instituted a Hamlet program in Malaya in the late 1940's, their efforts **were** successful. Several factors peculiar to South Vietnam have prevented a similar fruition. Insofar as Malaya was sea-locked and the land unsuited for agriculture, the principles of isolation and food control were easily affected. But Vietnam, with its "porous borders and rich soil in the Mekong Delta, provides the Viet Cong with a base of refuge, the North, and with plentiful food. Materials are easily smuggled in from the North.

The British in Malaya were dealing with 500,000 transient Chinese. Resisting the Hamlet program are millions of peasants tied mystically to the soil; they hate the white faces who raze their homes and then order them behind barbed wire; they resent the C-123's which drop chemicals on the foilage and succeed not only in routing the Viet Cong but in poisoning the food and the water. Vietnamese men in particular have refused to go with their wives into the Hamlets; instead they flee and join the only active force against the Saigon terrorism.

We have carefully examined some of the problems facing America in the Vietnam Syndrome. But what of North Vietnam? What is Ho Chi Minh's position? How great is the involvement of the Russians and the Chinese?

North Vietnam economically is the opposite of the South. Where South Vietnam is 'agricultural' the North is 'industrial.' Hence the communists look hungrily at the rich riceland of the Mekong Delta; in this area one finds the greatest concentration of Viet Cong. Could Ho Chi Minh gain control of the Mekong Delta, he could establish a solid economy.

All Vietnamese, on either side of the border, fear the Chinese behemoth. China traditionally has sought to exploit the food potential of Vietnam; now the need is greater than ever.

For the latter reason North Vietnam does not wish to become a pawn in the Sino-Soviet dispute over control of the foreign communist parties. Ho Chi Minh, although by proximity would seem to gravitate into the Peking orbit, has steadfastly tried to remain neutral. To challenge his leadership of the Worker's Party is the schism in the 11-man Politburo. Leading the pro-Chinese faction is Truong Chinh, who argues that United States involvement rules out any thought of 'peaceful coexistence'. From these facts one can assume that if China is drawn into the war as they were in Korea, both North Vietnamese independence and North Vietnamese desires for more food will be seriously impaired.

In conclusion, then, we have only to consider the remark made by General Minh, as quoted in **Newsweek**: "I am a soldier, but I tell you that this war will not be won by arms." Solutions are not to be found in the new AR-15 rifle or in a slow-flying plane. Rather, to further the interests of the United States and the Vietnamese people, the following steps should be taken:

1. More United States economic aid, with a phasing out of military assistance. We should consider gold loans and other measures to strengthen the economy. The Hamlets, in particular, should be given direct aid in the form of tools, fertilizer, clothing, and grain surpluses.

2. In conjunction with the first recommendation, reforms should be made on the corrupt and inefficient Vietnamese civil service. Easier entrance and the establishment of direct liason between the bureaucratic elites and the National Assembly and Cabinet would greatly facilitate responsible government.

3. Lifting of all news censorship, plus United States aid to Vietnamese schools. More Peace Corps personnel should be sent; if the Vietnamese are to identify themselves with us, we must set a good example.

4. Elections should be held within six months. Paris exile groups, such as the National Council for the Vietnamese Revolution, the Committee for Peace and Reconstruction of South Vietnam and the Dai Viet Party, should be encouraged to return and help in the organization of existing political factions. Too long we have assumed that the war is to be determined by casualty lists; the Vietnamese after twenty years of political war, are quite sophisticated in their politics. To minimize the problem of Southeast Asian pluralism, elections to the National Assembly should be held in single-member constituencies. The President should be elected for three years and should have broad powers. His Cabinet should consist of members representing substantial elements in the National Assembly. The National Assembly should have the power of ratification of treaties.

5. In exchange for a ceasing of hostilities, South Vietnam should trade rice and other staples with the North, and the latter should trade industrial commodities with the South. Tariffs should be adjusted to meet the needs of both sides. Amnesty would be given to the Viet Cong in South Vietnam with the choice of remaining or settling in the North. The United States would gradually withdraw its troops. As was seen in 'Operation Big Lift,' we have the capacity to transport trrops to meet any emergency.

6. Self-government should be fostered within the Hamlets and their gradual phasing out should be instituted.

7 Acting in concert with the United Nations and the North

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The Kenyon Collegian

SECTION TWO

THE ARTS SPORTS LECTURES

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Philosophy of Camus Explored by Frenchman

by Thomas Carr

Jacques Lusseyran, delivering the fourth special lecture in the revamped freshman fourth-hour English schedule, led an audience of perhaps 350 people Tuesday night through the life of Albert Camus, seeking to tie that life into the man's novels, and, further, seeking to show briefly these novels as a reflection of the problems and situations Camus's generation faced. Professor Lusseyran's approach lacked a detailed explication of the text studied by the freshmen — **The Stranger** — and seemed aimed more at providing a substantial background for the student who wishes to study Camus at length. It was evident that Lusseyran said very much of merit, but he said little that was distinct and specific about Camus's works themselves.

Mr. Lusseyran, born and educated in France and currently a member of the department of romance languages at Western Reserve University, met Albert Camus twice, for a total of only three or four hours. Yet, he feels a great kindredness for Camus because "we shared the same experiences of youth and war together." Camus, he feels, "never lived alone. He was constantly in touch with his generation and the world situation." This was the thesis of the lecture: Camus, not as a recluse perched bitterly and cynically and unmoving on an ivory tower, but Camus as an avid participant in life, "a delicate, honest, conscientious man," a man whose philosophical and literary beliefs underwent a constant evolution over the years, an evolution which, as it swayed towards an optomistic, humanistic approach to life, was cut short by Camus's death in an auto accident in 1960. His philosophy hadn't jelled before his death; he left uncompleted works, and we will never sense what he would have become: hence, Lusseyran feels Camus is a "tragic, pathetic, dramatic figure."

Professor Lusseyran briefly outlined Camus's life in order to portray his intense participation in the world, and from there sought to show **The Stranger** (pub. 1942), **The Plague** (1947), and **The Fall** (1956) as "expressions of the convictions, aspirations, and anguish" of his own generation. He sketched a series of six "hardships" Camus experienced:

1) His birth into squalid poverty in French Algeria. He recognized Algeria for the unprosperous land it was, and grew up feeling both French and Algerian, hence, separated from the French settlers.
2) His affliction with a pulmonary condition from age nineteen onward, and its limitations on his activities.
3) His awareness of the problems involved in the world situation of totalitarian expansion after 1933. This hardship was "more significant and less personal" than the first two, and was his first confrontation with widespread affronts to human dignity, the defense of which was his life's passion.
4) In 1939, his relentless denouncing of the "miserable living conditions to which the French subjugated the provincial Arab" brought him in direct conflict with the French government and led to the loss of his job.
5) His return to France and work for the underground movement "Combat" from 1941-1944 against the Nazis.
6) The choice everyone pressured him and other writers to make between development under the Soviet system or the United States system. Camus felt, Lusseyran said, "that taking sides was a betrayal of intellectual and human honesty; Europeans had to remain impartial, objective, and calm." He relentlessly pursued a course of impartiality, supporting any effort to assure human dignity, and felt it was the writers' duty to safeguard that dignity. Consequently he bitterly denounced Russian treatment of Nazi prisoners, Allied support of a brutal Grecian government, Western acceptance of the Franco dictatorship, and Russian military intervention in the 1956 Budapest revolt.

From the hardships Camus endured, Lusseyran draws the source and meaning of Camus's novels. **The Stranger** was, oddly enough, completed the day the Germans swept into the Low Countries, May 10, 1940. The protagonist, Mersault, "typified the young intellectual of our time—completely isolated from his society, the victim and in no way the cause of its war. He existed in a moral and psychological climate corresponding to the problems of our time." Camus has placed the "estrangement and anger" into his book through an allegorical myth around his hero; the book expressed his feeling that "all the world's societies had gone mad." Camus, Lusseyran feels, portrays the common condition of that era's intellectual: the authentic man in an unauthentic world, who "doesn't want to 'play the game,' the game being a social game which has turned sour." The authentic man has given up attempting to find worthwhile parts of society; hence, Mersault doesn't seek to defend himself against those who hate him because he won't "join their unauthentic world."

The Stranger, as seen by Lusseyran, is both a humanistic and a metaphysical revolution in literature. A humanistic revolt in that it asserts one's right to individuality, metaphysical revolt in that the hero, like Camus and only a few of his contemporaries, is quietly theistic: there is no future world of any kind; everything is to be found and resolved in this world; but society is out to nail us. In this flux of the absurd reasoning, the humanistic revolt is underlined and Camus's assertion (in the **Myth of Sisyphus**) that "the point is to live" rings true.

Camus's second novel, **The Plague,** is, Lusseyran argues, "the best description of World War II, recognizing that the war could only immediately be described by a symbolist of Camus's power." In the book, he tells not only the story of Oran in its mythical diseased days, but pictures also the plague of total warfare, scientific massacre, which engulfed al lof Europe. In his most recent novel, **The Fall,** Camus sought, Lusseyran says, "to explain to us that these trends towards destruc-

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The beginning of the ultimate seduction: Gerald Philipe and Annette Vadim in "Les Liaisons Dangereuses."

Films

Les Liaisons Dangereuses A Geometric Seduction

by John Cocks

The trouble, at first, with **Les Liaisons Dangereuses** was **La Dolce Vita.** Following Fellini's allegorical fresco into the reconverted Henry Miller Theater in New York, and operating, as had **La Dolce Vita,** on a hard-ticket, two-a-day run, **Les Liaisons Dangereuses** was compared by the daily press, inevitably, to the Italian film. Since most of the New York critics assumed without reason that Vadim was attempting the same sort of film as Fellini, they gleefully proclaimed that the much ballyhooed French film was, as social criticism or religious allegory, a rather stilted flop. One of those viragos that the New York **Daily News** refers to collectively as "our film department" gave the film an inauspicious three stars, a rating generally reserved for the likes of **Palm Springs Weekend** or **Jason and the Argonauts;** the New York **Times'** Bosley Crowther, high priest and dictator of Midcult, sniffed that "**Les Liaisons Dangereuses** is as slow and boring as the chess game that begins it"; and the other daily critics contented themselves generally with inarticulate pontifications about the dubious morality of showing naked women on the screen. All were unanimous, however, in stating one way or another that, unlike **La Dolce Vita, Les Liaisons Dangereuses** didn't have "anything to say." The magazine critics, while in most cases avoiding spurious analogies with **La Dolce Vita,** were only a little more enlightened, ranging from Darrach's lukewarm review in **Time** to Dwight Macdonald's "plain trash" in **Esquire;** but all the critics, from Macdonald, who would usually have remembered, to Wanda Hale of the **News** who, doubtless, didn't know it existed, overlooked comparison with the original de Laclos novel, wherein lies the key to the meaning and feeling of the whole film.

The novel **Les Liaisons Dangereuses** is essentially a black comedy on a social scale, and it is this interpretation exactly which Vadim has imposed on his film; but there is, as in the novel, no social criticism per se. The advantages of placing the Valmonts in the upper class are obvious, since this adds a certain elegance and piquancy which would most certainly have been lacking had Valmont been some ninety - dollar - a - week accountant given to debauching members of the stenographer's pool. Marianne Tourvel is middle-class, almost impeccably, but her seduction symbolizes the destruction of a certain morality, not a social order; the Volanges trio (Mama, Cecile and Jerry Court) seem just to be social hobnobers and leeches, representative of a nebulous social group, while Danceny is simply an impoverished student. No class barriers are drawn throughout the entire film, so the viewer cannot then impose them himself: when Juliette asks Valmont to seduce his cousin Cecile, she does it, not for reasons of a symoblic class antagonism, but rather from motives of pure personal vendetta ("You are abominable," Valmont says lovingly to her).

TAKING ITS CUE FROM THE NOVEL, the film's almost perfectly geometric plan of seductions is executed within a framework of cold, ruthless hilarity. The scene in Danceny's apartment at the beginning makes short work of both Cecile and her boyfriend, and Valmont's seduction of Cecile with the tape recorder is a masterstroke. The dialogue, filled with the most perfect puns and double - entendres, is some of the best ever heard in a film; the scene at the ski lodge, for example, the morning after Cecile's seduction, when her mother, noticing her daughter yawning, turns to Juliette and Valmont and comments "Skiing is so tiring. I remember my first time in the snow;" or earlier, when Madame Volanges inquires of Juliette, who had been having an affair with him, how well she knows Cecile's fiance, Jerry Court, she replies, simply, "Skin - deep." Perhaps the film is a little too witty; for an audience, and especially an American audience, is not used to getting a chuckle from the machinations of serious seduction, with the unfortunate result that the wit of the film appears to many a simple matter of just another Vadim breach of "good taste." It is all right, one assumes, to get a good worldly-wise chuckle from the "good taste" of Doris Day defending her virginity in a film of such specious sophistication as **Pillow Talk,** but the **fait accompli** is a matter only for

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DRAMATIC OFFERINGS

Kenyon students will be treated to a re-inactment of the Lincoln-Douglas debates when **The Rivalry,** by Norman Corwin, makes a one-night stand January 13 at Mount Vernon's Memorial Theater. The play won wide-spread critical acclaim when it premiered on Broadway, featuring Richard Boone.

This particular production is by the Cleveland Playhouse Touring Company and is being sponsored by the Kenyon-Knox Theater Association. Tickets will go on sale about a month before the performance at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce on Public Square in Mount Vernon. After Christmas Vacation, it is planned to bring the box office to Gambier for a day. Tickets are priced at $3.50, $2.10 and $.75 for seats in the orchestra, balcony and second balcony.

The Cleveland Playhouse has achieved national recognition for the excellence of its productions and its interpretation of **The Rivalry** promises to be another feather in the cap of the theater association which last year earned distinction by bringing Judith Anderson to Mount Vernon.

Rosmersholm, by Henrik Ibsen, will be the second Kenyon Dramatics Club production of the season. Michael Birtwhistle, recent addition to the Drama Department, will direct the play and William Gibson will be the stage manager.

Mr. Birtwhistle has cast George McElroy in the title role of John Rosmer, a former clergyman who resides at Rosmersholm, his family's estate. Mrs. Pat Duke will portray Rebecca West, Rosmer's household chief, who is representative of Ibsen's conception of the 'new woman." Students who regularly attend Hill Theater presentations will remember both McElroy and Mrs. Duke from last season's production of **Much Ado About Nothing.**

The conservative educator, Rector Kroll, will be played by Hank Webster. Peter Mortensgard, editor of a radical newspaper, will be portrayed by Andrew Worsnopp, while John Willett has been cast as Ulric Brendal, Rosmer's former teacher. Mrs. Priscilla Suteliffe will portray Madam Helseth, housekeeper at Rosmersholm.

Although one of the lesser known of Ibsen's works, **Rosmersholm** contains many of his basic doctrines and serves as an example of the playwright's talent for characterization. The play is one of conflict. Ibsen is concerned with the evolution of old ideas to new ones. John Rosmer, previous to the action of the play, was one of the "conservative elite," when into his life stepped Rebecca West, the educated and worldly personification of the "new woman."

Rebecca sees the venerable Pastor Rosmer as a means of gaining a foothold in society and influences him to her manner of radical "freethinking." A conflict developes both from the apparent love which springs up between these two characters, and Rosmer's ties with the "old guard," represented by Rector Kroll. The result is a stirring drama, which presents the audience with neatly woven plot involvements and brilliant characterization.

The production will open Wednesday, February 12 and run through Sunday, February 16.

Art

Psychology and Art Investigated by Slate

By Bill Wissman

The fall edition of **Art Journal** contains an article, written by Joseph Slate and Irvin Child, entitled "The Preconceptual Eye." This is one of several articles that will come out of a study conducted by these two men. Child is a Yale psychologist who has served as chairman of both the undergraduate and graduate departments; he has written a classic in child psychology, with John W. M. Whiting, **Child Training and Personality.** Slate, professor of applied arts and art history, resident advisor to Gambier cultural enthusiasts, visiting lecturer on art for the fine arts department, and sole member of the Kenyon College art department, is consultant to the Yale University Psychology Department; he is currently working on an article called the "Expert Eye."

A common problem among art teachers is how one must deal with the preconception and prejudices of his students; how can he produce a perceptive eye and valid response in the seemingly insensate observer? Presumably an idea of what these preconceptions and prejudices are would be of infinite value to the instructor. With this in mind, the authors began surveys to find a set of preferences among college men.

Research began in 1959 when 22 undergraduate men at Stanford University were asked to respond to 720 reproductions of paintings. The students participating in the experiment were chosen without respect to their interest in art. They were given 60 paintings and asked to sort them into 10 piles of 6 each indicating relative likeing for each painting in the set. A year later the same thing was done at Yale. The average order of preference among the students of both scchools was strikingly similar. Further validation for these preferences was made by the observations of Professor Slate at Kenyon College. According to Slate, what they are trying to do is determine what people like in art, if indeed they do know what they like. Can cross-cultural aesthetic judgments be made from a survey of this kind?

There was almost unanimous agreement on color preferences among all students. "Paintings done in the color hues, of low saturation, and with an economy of hues, were preferred consistently throughout all categories." Accuracy and representation of form, however, was found to be still more important than color.

The Chagall painting "The Bride and Groom" will serve as a good example of how antagonist is the naive eye to distortion of form. His color in this reproduction is cooly hued and consequently should have been highly acceptable to this group. The colors are also conventionally placed; the bride wears white, the groom black, the sky is blue, the land green. But Chagall is too close to that slightly askew world of children's art; he shatters the mirror and consequently antagonizes those conditioned to representational work.

Cagall's reproduction was ranked 57th out of 60 paintings.

The image must be set forth tonally; paintings containing dark lines or fine lined edging were very unpopular. "Lines also scatter the mirror; they exist neither in nature, nor in the academicians world." Thus Rouault and Leger were relegated to the very bottom of the list.

Almost all beometrical paintings (Kandinsky and Deluanay) were popular and particular objections were made to circular paintings or abstract work with circular elements in it. It was suggested that such objections probably stem from a "need for staged or window-vista paintings."

Student reaction to the surrealist painter Slavador Dali was most interesting. His painting of the last supper was among the most popular of the religious paintings; two other paintings of his, categorized "fantastic" were also favored. There seemed to be a definite preference for the super-real or the representational though the subject matter be bazaar. Cubistic and futuristic work surprisingly enough, obtained a high percentage of preference and the most unusual distortion of form was acceptable "as long as it was labeled fantastic." One is reminded of the gallery cliche "I'll accept it as long as you don't call it art."

And how did these young men react to the sexual factor in painting?

There is also a sexual factor involved in the categories of men and women; the judges—all young men—showed no distaste for paintings of young women finely gowned, but woe to the young man, primped and powdered or got up in a playful way. There seemed little prejudice against a man wearing the costume of his day; what tried the judges is what a man made of his day. Here the utilitarianism of our society showed through most strongly; all harlequins and clowns, even if children, were relegated to the bottom half of the pile, and so was a monk playing a cello (by Corot, an artist otherwise invariably ranked high). Sober men, seriously engaged — including farmers and peasants, who are allowed a certain cheer—were popular. With respect to women the opposite appears true. Frivolous young things, elegantly gowned artists, musicians, courtesans and other ladies clean out of questionable virtue were accepetable — if beautiful. Plain women were ranked low; and all women too madly hatted were suspect. Women were given more freedom in dress than were men, but there was a limit on how far a woman could go. Manet's **Victorine Meurend in the Costume of an Espada** fell to the lower third of the category on women. If she were slender, beautiful, playfully engaged, she would have been more highly treated, but there she was and in a costume too tight, woodenly posing a cane and sword in the air.

One might say that all this is irrevelant really to a student's reaction to painting as art. It is conceivable that had the students been asked to make aesthetic judgments about the paintings the results might have been entirely different. In a further study Slate and Child investigated this; they asked students, viewing two works flashed on a screen simultaneously for a perid of 15 seconds, to tell which they thought was the better work of art. In spite of the new demands, they found that a large majority were in general agreement with the basis of preference registered in the post-card study. The distaste for linearity so prominent in previous surveys held true, and in several instances revealed remarkable insensitivity. "A Rem-

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Rouault "Carmencita"

Rembrandt "The Artists Mother"

Chagall "The Bride and Groom"

Books

Macauley-Writer Turned Critic

By John Tucker,
Collegian Book Reviewer

On last Saturday it was announced that Robie Macauley, editor of **The Kenyon Review** since 1959, had been chosen as one of the three judges for next year's National Book Award In Fiction. (The other judges are Philip Rahv, co-editor of the **Partisan Review,** and John Cheever, winner of the 1958 NBA in fiction for **The Wapshot Chronicle.**) The next day, this writer interviewed Mr. Macauley at his home on the subject of book awards in general.

Q. What is your opinion of book awards in general?

A. My general opinion on prizes is pretty low. In 1947, Mr. [John Crowe] Ransom's **Selected poems** came out, and were the obvious choice for the Pultizer. That year, though, they decided not to give an award. The Pultizers have a habit of giving their prize to the wrong book, or not at all. If there have to be such things as book awards, the National Book Award must be the better of the two. Michael Straight, who is very upset by prizes, says that they make authors look like they are in a horse race. As far as the Nobels go, there has been some bad guessing there too.

Q. What is the purpose of a prize?

A. An award exists mostly for publicity purposes. A publisher finds a book with a racy cover or a clever title, so he increases the writer's advance, calls it an award, and puts something on the cover to this effect. It's a method of advertising. Thus you have the Lippincott Award, the Harper "Find," etc. Here's a good example of the sort of self-promotion that goes on: Brandeis University held a bad, expensive Waldorf meal for William Carlos Williams a few years ago. They had any number of speakers, and the party must have cost close to ten thousand dollars. At the end of this collossal affair, they presented Williams with a little gold medal, which he probably put in his desk drawer and forgot about.

Q. In an article for **Horizon** (July, 1963) entitled "The Literary Prize Game," David Dempsey points out that prizes in poetry usually go to a select group of poets, an "establishment," and that some member or members of this group are present on the awards board. Do you see anything in this?

A. Dempsey stacks the cards here. To begin with, there just aren't that many good poets around — this is a slim generation. None that I know are literary politicians. This is a phony implication. Most don't want to serve on juries in the first place, but do because they consider it an unpleasant but neccessary duty. Once on the jury, it is very likely that they would give the prize to one of the fifteen or twenty good practicing poets now writing.

Q. Referring to poetry, what awards do you believe encourage new verse?

A. As I said before, most awards exist for publicity rather than encouragement. When Brandeis gives Williams or John Crow Ransom an award, it really has nothing to do with writing, past, present, or future. The ones that make the poet are the Lamont Prize, which is small but carries a lot of prestige, and the Yale Series of Younger Poets. Ted Bogardus, who used to work on **The Kenyon Review,** was published in the latter series, and so were James Agee and Alan

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Lecture

BALY INVESTIGATES DETECTIVES

by Larry Gall

With characteristic eloquence, Professor Denis Baly analyzed the social significance of the detective story in a delightfully-phrased lecture on Sunday evening in Peirce Hall lounge.

A rapt audience heard Baly describe, in the second of the Kenyon Christian Fellowship lectures, a subject seldom considered even by the most fanatical Agatha Christie fan.

The detective story is often misunderstood, he maintained. Far from being simply a whodunit to be casually glossed over and then discarded, it is really a novel in its own right, built on a "high level of craftsmanship." Baly defined detective stories as stories in which a dastardly crime is committed, the detection of the criminal thereafter becoming its major interest. He noted that this particular literary genre is almost a monopoly of the English, reaching its peak in the years 1925 to 1950.

As studies of character and of society, detective stories are supreme. The best of these depict middle class life with a high degree of accuracy, since the author must be able to make the reader identify himself with the characters and the setting. Baly observed that detective story addicts have always said, "I do like a murder to be done by people I know."

In the detective novel, the bourgeois social setting is a world of its own. Detectives are not members of the society — they are members of Scotland Yard, coming upon this world with all the "terrifying otherness of visitors from another planet." They are more like gods, who "seeth not as a man seeth." Even the murderer does not really belong to this order. He merely poses as a member but reveals his true colors by breaking the sacred social code.

Such a closed society, Professor Baly pointed out, leads to complacency. One of the detective story's major faults is that it pictures this world as satisfactory in its present form, never calling for the amendment of social evils. Society is encouraged to remain just where it stands. If a crime is committed, the criminal is purged from the group. All the blame is his, not the social order's; the detective novel calls for catharis, not reform.

Baly noted that England during the Victorian period had enjoyed a great deal of security, self-sufficiency, and self-containment. Victorian society was dealt a crushing blow by World War I. It is these values, this "sense of trust," longed for in vain by the postwar English, that the detective story recaptures, even arguing that these values are still valid. Thus the detective novel is escape literature. In its classic form, it began to decline about 1950 as reality overtook it.

But the detective story had positive influences too. Along with the snobbishness that stems from complacency, there is a rigid morality reflected in the stories, a morality that recognizes the importance of law and order. The detective novel appeals to the rational and logical element in man, rejecting all "mumbo-jumbo and hocus-pocus." If it is escape literaure, if it opens the way for a "holiday from history," if it describes a dream world, it is at least based upon a much more healthy concept of society than that of the modern novel of violence.

Detective story society is built on humanist concepts, extolling the humanist virtue of tolerance. Yet this social order betrays its own moral standards by destroying its wayward members — in short, by "legalized violence." Its punishments are "that very ritual murder which is abhorrent to it." Here, Baly observed, lies the real weakness of the detective story.

LES LIAISONS . . .

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the strictest solemnity and the praying of prayers.

THE NOVEL AND THE FILM both utilize too a kind of realistic retribution that seems successfully to have confused or alienated that segment of the audience used to seeing the rakehells rebuffed by their One True Loves and adulterous women spending the rest of their lives on Back Street.

While it is true that Juliette and Valmont are punished, Good, as Andre Maurois points out, doesn't get off any better: Marianna, symbol of virtue and purity, is driven mad, and the Volanges and Danceny have the honor of being the center of self-righteous public censure for the rest of their lives. So the apparently rather cloudy meaning seems simply to be that love and sex, when pursued, as they are by the Valmonts, merely as three-dimensional mathematical proofs, are mutually annihilating, for virtue as well as for vice.

VADIM HAS PARALLELED de Laclos' stylistic range with considerable camera virtuosity, each time fitting the camera rhythm to the central character: when Juliette figures prominently in a scene, the camera is cold, almost unfeeling, the editing deliberate and perfunctory; with Cecile, Vadim moves his camera in fits and starts, now at rest, now moving again, nervously; with Marianne the set-ups are deliberately soft and stylized (the scene of her walking through the snow to the New Year's party, or her gentle mad scene); when Valmont is prominent, the movements are deliberately sensual, as in the masterful poetic seduction sequence in which the camera quite literally carasses Marianne's naked body. The party scenes are appropriately stacatto (perhaps, during the scene at Miguel's a little too frenetic), and the stunning ski interlude is filmed with enough sensual beauty to convince anyone to quit the tropics forever.

There is not room enough here to say anything of the adaption by Roger Vailland, Claude Brule and Vadim, save that it seems to me almost perfect; the time has been changed but the flavor of the original remains and even the pompous sarcasm of the editor's preface and introduction are perfectly reproduced in Vadim's mocking "word of explanation." There couldn't be, either, a more perfect Valmont than Gerard Philipe, or a more ruthless Juliette than Jeanne Moreau; Annette Vadim is beautiful, if a trifle vacuous, as Marianne, and Jeanne Valerie, who plays Cecile, is appropriately giggly. Jack Murray's jazz score, interpreted by Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers, is sometimes a little too obstreporous, but when Thelonious Monk takes over things are once again in perfect order.

As for the morality or immorality of showing naked women on the motion picture screen, Vadim had a reply that surely would have made de Laclos proud. In answer to a question from a bumptious New York radio commentator about how he justified the persistence of female nudity in his films, the director replied, with a heavily Gallicized and sarcastic flourish, "Oh, I don't know . . . I rather **like** nude women."

MACAULEY . . .

(Cont. from page 8)

Dugan. The Pultizer is generally pretty bad. The NBA's have been better: they're trying to raise poetry award standards. Sometimes they've influenced the Pulitzers.

Q. How about reputation? Does an award ever significantly launch a new writer's name into recognition?

A. An award does occasionally do some real good. J. F. Powers had a first-rate reputation, but not a large recognition until he won this year's NBA in fiction. The same is true of William Stafford, who received the 1963 poetry award. These are all marks in favor of the NBA, and are the reasons why I'm satisfied and content to do this job for it. I can't say that I'd do the same for other juries.

Q. Since you're judging fiction next year, could you name a few works which have impressed you particularly this year? Of course, this won't commit you in any way.

A. I really don't think it right for me to mention any partncular title. Let it suffice to say that I have found no one book to be particularly outstanding this year. For me, there is no obvious first choice. If you had asked me last year, I would have said Power's **Marte D'Urban.**

Q. There is going to be a special NBA Gold Medal to be presented to an American writer for his life work beginning next year. Edmund Wilson and Marianne Moore seem to me to be good possibilities. Would you care to put forth some possibilities who might occur to you offhand?

A. I think Wilson and Moore are good possibilities. John Crowe Ransom, R. P. Blackmur, and W. H. Auden all seem to me to be good choices.

Q. Would you care to comment further on Dempsey's insinuations about writers politicking for awards?

A. He likes to pretend that these writers get enormous rewards.

How long will a thousand dollars last you? Any used car dealer can make more than that in a day. Campaigning would be a very risky business anyway, because you're in competition with the two thousand other novels published each year. The monetary rewards are really quite pitiful. Last year **The Kenyon Review** paid more money to publish a certain novelette than the NBA gives to the book winning the award for fiction. And these small sums are the only thing our country gives to a writer. I assure you, there's no corruption about it all. It's highly exaggerated. These awards are barely substantial. The idea is laughable. Only a newspaperman like David Dempsey would come up with something like that.

Q. Don't you think there should be fewer prizes with more substantial rewards offered?

A. You're right, there should be fewer prizes. The awards would be decided by blue-ribbon juries, and there would be a few prizes for lifetime achievement, a few for promise. Otherwise we'll get into the same conditions as France, publishers politicking like hell.

In the end, prizes don't mean a damned thing. No writer is in "competition" with others. Horace's **Eclogues** and Virgil's **Aeneid** came out in the same year — who would win that contest? There no horse race in art. Prizes inspire a fake comparison, and it's basically no good.

Records

Solal at Newport, Missa Luba, Deller Madrigals

A superb jazz album issued recently and available at the Book Shop is **Martial Solal at Newport '63** (RCA Victor, Mono LPM-2777, $3.98, Stereo LSP-2777). Solal, a French jazz pianist, has gained considerable reputation in Europe in recent years, but is little known in the United States. Unquestionably one of the most skillful jazz pianists today, he is also one of the most original and effective stylists. His most salient features are his consistently light touch, which sets him apart from most American jazz pianists, his tremendous speed and clarity, his unusual dissonances and harmonies, and his remarkable inventiveness in melodic presentation.

Some of the better pieces on the record are "Poinciana" (Song of the Trees), which has a very bright quality, induced by light, rapid runs in the right hand and subtle injections a thematic fragment: "Suite pour une frise," which is long and varied in mood, with some improvisation, but beautifully tied together by a recapitulation of the first theme in the thrilling climax; and " 'Round Midnight," which is a superb arrangement of the Thelonious Monk classic.

ACCOMPANYING SOLAL, in this well recorded live performance, are Tedd Kotick on bass and Paul Motian on drums, who perform very competently and add a little zest to Solal's performance. In this respect, it should be realized that Solal is a magnificent solo pianist, as indicated by some of his European recordings. But, since his style is unfamiliar to most Americans, the background support does eliminate some of the monotony which the listener unacquainted with his style might experience.

Once again Philips Connoisseur Collection has hit upon a unique musical enterprise (others are **The Singing Nun** and **Bach Greats in Jazz Choral Arrangement**). This time it is a recording of the **Missa Luba** (Mono PCC 206, $4.98, Stero PCC 606), a Catholic mass, sung in Latin, but performed in the Congolese fashion by Les Troubadours du Roi Bandouin, a Congolese chorus. None of the music is written down— the harmonies and rythms all spontaneous (their origins are largely in the native religious traditions). It is through this spontaneity that a tremendous exuberance is conveyed. The performers have a very clear, beautiful expression. The boy alto soloist has a voice which would be considered somewhat harsh and untrained by Western standards, but he performs with great skill in his improvisational mode of expression. The percussion section is brilliant.

THE "MISSA LUBA" must be listened to as one might any serious classical or contemporary work. An almost vital aid to gaining a true appreciation of it is a knowledge of the Catholic mass, which will help one to understand the distinctiveness of the Congelese presentation.

On the other side of the record are some Congolese folk songs, which, in general, show a wider range of expression than the "Missa Luba." For example, "Twai Tshinamina" (Work Song) has a tremendous rythmic quality together with a repeated crescendo-decrescendo effect. "Katumbo" (Dance) is a short, joyous piece with very light choral expression.

Again, as in other Philips recordings, there is some distortion in the recording.

A very interesting recording in the classical line is **Madrigal Masterpieces No. 2** (Vangard, Mono BG 6295, $4.98, Stereo BGS 5051) performed by the Alfred Deller Consort. The record includes performances of works by Kosteley, Passereau, Monteverdi, Marenzio, Rore, Gesualdo, Arcadelt, and Jones. The works are Italian, except for one French and one English work. Perhaps the best work of the group is Passereou's "Il Est Bel et Bon," which imitates the sounds of birds singing. Its sweet, carefree nature contrasts with the deep, tragic expression of the longer, major work on the record, which is Monteverdi's "Lagrime D'Amante Al Sepolcra Dell 'Amanta." Also, excellent is Gesualdo's "Morro Lasso Al Mio Duolo," which beautifully conveys the sadness of a dying man.

The Deller Consort is superb, particularly in their blending and in their clear emphasis of the solo parts. Their individual voice quality is not as good, since one tenor and one soprano are only fair. But, it is difficult to get a much better overall performance than the group presents.

Lusseyran . . .

(Cont. from page 7, col. 2)

tion of others and ourselves which occupy our age are everyone's guilt, not only the evil of a few pockets of bad men. Civilization is only an illusion; it does not exist for us yet."

Lusseyran feels Camus fought consistently for "a humble, modest, exacting image of man; he felt man had far to go before dissolving his ethical problems and achieving collective happiness, and saw the formulation of this happiness as our primary concern on earth, the only existence, with no 'before' and no 'after.' " Lusseyran suggested Camus' as "having seen the 17th Century as that of math, the 18th, of physics, the 19th, of biology, and our 20th, of fear." He felt we should stop all killing, including those deaths resulting from ideological differences or "righteous" causes; "ours is the century in all history having the greatest destruction of human life and the greatest utilization of science for that destruction."

In concluding his lengthy and excellent lecture, Lusseyran exphasized that there are no solutions in Camus: "solutions only come from metaphysics, religious or anti-religious. Literature is present not to assuage our anxieties, but to raise more questions; Camus is a man we should read as though he were there in front of us, requesting and urging us to find our own way through life, not a way of imitation. Read in this way, he becomes a close friend."

Religious Services

Jewish Friday Evening Services, 6:30 p.m. Friday, Philomathasian Hall; Holy Communion, 8:00 a.m., Sunday, Church of the Holy Spirit; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10:30 a.m. Sunday, Church of the Holy Spirit. Professor A. Denis Baly will speak this Sunday. His subject "Days of Infamy."

The Reverend William J. Wolf, Professor of Theology at Episcopal Theological School will speak in Rosse Hall Wednesday at 8. His subject is "The Vatican Council II", to which he was one of the three official representatives of the Anglican Communion.

LAVE REVIEWS '63 SEASON; WOOD BREAKS 17 RECORDS

Football coach Art Lave is now in the process of compiling statistics for the 1963 season, and he has already a number of interesting and surprising facts about the Lords.

First, our offensive squad — whose tactics Lave describes as, "The most beautiful offense a team can play for the spectators; a wide-open spectacle of running, screen passing, and drawing," — has managed to break many long-standing records. The Lords averaged a total net gain of 300 yards per game, the best average ever achieved by a Kenyon team. They were not held scoreless in one game all season. The last time Kenyon was shut-out was twenty games ago in 1961, and this fact sets a new College record. The point total for the season was the third highest in Kenyon history.

There were also many individual records broken this year by the Lavemen on offense. Bruce Twine has proven to be the best punter that has ever played for the college. He holds the single game, single season, and career total yardage records in this specialty. In the recent clash with Oberlin, he averaged an amazing 49 yards per kick.

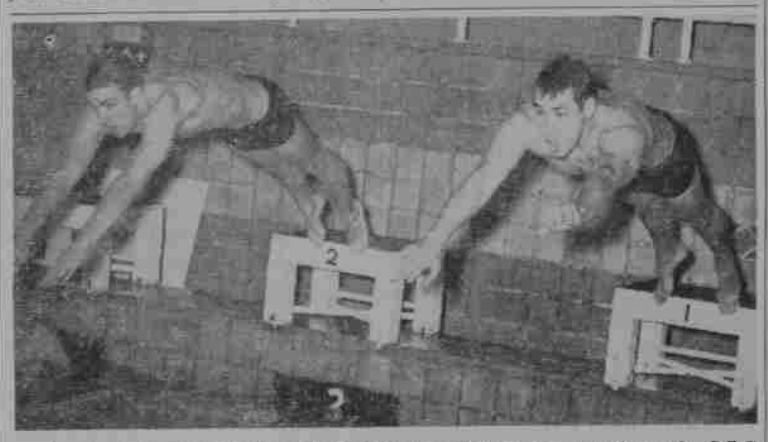
Mike Wood has managed to capture seventeen school records in the quarterbacking department, including the highest game, season, and career averages for total yardage gained. His success, notes Lave, is probably due to the wide-open, aerial offense which the team used. Another hero who has managed to transcend all of his predecessors is Ken Klug, who caught 34 passes this fall.

The record-breaking offense, which was without doubt the strongest part of the team, was built around quarterback Wood and his three receivers, John Rutter, Klug, and Bill Sweeney, and Twine, the hard-running fullback. These stalwarts were the key men in coach Lave's wide-open attack. Next year, the squad will remain almost intact. If Wood is replaced and if we get a strong runner to take over Twine's post, the offenders will move again in '64.

The defense is the weak end of the Kenyon line-up. We just do not have eleven men strong enough to play as a defensive team. Any good running opponent can cut right through us. This year we gave up an average of 37 points per game. The poor defensive performance jeopardized the chances of the offensive squad by continually failing to win possesion of the ball. The hopes for next year are dim in this field. We must either have eleven hard-nosed, aggressive strongmen, or fail to stop the opposition.

The whole problem behind the failure of Kenyon defense is a lack of personnel, in the coach's opinion. The same problem keeps the Lords from exploiting their wide-open offense to the fullest. Our recruiting situation, according to Lave, is responsible for this weakness of personnel. The Kenyon coaches are beset by a peculiar set of problems in recruiting new material. The Ohio Conference allows no scholarships on the basis of athletic ability alone. Therefore all athletes who come to Kenyon on scholarship must be both academically gifted and financially needy. However, top athletes can get a free ride through other colleges, so they don't come to Kenyon. Even the other schools in our own conference will pay for a large part of an athlete's education if he is brilliant and financially inadequate. But Kenyon can only afford to offer small amounts of assistance. Thus, the gifted athlete can always find a better financial deal at another college.

To offset this recruiting dilemma, Coach Lave would like to see an endowment or fund set up through which needy students with high scholastic and athletic abilities could have their Kenyon careers financed by the College. This would attract brain as well as brawn to the campus without breaking any Ohio Conference scholarship rules.



Co-Captains Claggett and Labaugh prepare for tomorrow's OAC Competition.

Tankmen Enter Conference Relays Tomorrow

Kenyon's swimming team will find out just how good it is when it travels to Delaware tomorrow to participate in the Ohio Conference Relays. Ohio Wesleyan, Wittenberg, and Baldwin-Wallace pose strong threats to the Lords' ten-year domination of the event.

The swimmers go into the meet with a nucleus of outstanding performers, little depth, and the experience of one practice meet — against Dayton YMCA on November 30. The competition with Dayton was relatively informal; the Dayton contingent was small, no score was kept. The meet was nothing more than a glorified time trial.

Co-captains Mike Claggett and Tom Labaugh expressed cautious optimism concerning tomorrow's competition, but the reluctance of either to divulge times seemed to indicate anxiety. Relay competition is deadly for a team with little depth; if Kenyon emerges from the meet unscathed, however, the tankers should be able to repeat as conference champions.

QUESTIONNAIRE REPORT

Because of the President's death the questionnaire distributed by **The Kenyon Collegian** to guests over dance weekend will not be used in any broad assessment of Kenyon life.

Considering the pall cast over the weekend, returns were substantial and, with a few exceptions, seriously filled-in. Since we feel a widespread outsiders' assessment of Kenyon life is valuable, we plan a similar questionnaire Spring Dance weekend. The individual student stands to gain from objective assessments of what girls dislike about our weekends; we feel it is safe to assume that most students would appreciate endeavors to make the weekend more enjoyable.

Coaches' Corner

In this issue of The Kenyon Collegian, Kenyon basketball coach Bob Harrison discusses various aspects of his team.

First we asked Harrison about student support.

I feel we have an entertaining product to present to the Kenyon student body. This year's squad should be both an exciting and hustling team. We need help from the student body in the way of support. It should be a very interesting team to watch.

What types of offense will be used this year?

We expect to run a lot more than we have in the past. With fellows like Pettibone, Farney, and Morse, we have more speed than ever before. Also we have several new patterns which we will try this year. A lot depends on the opponent. Since this year's team has a good deal of experience, I will allow the boys to play on their own a good bit. There should be plenty of free-lance play.

What type of defense will be used?

We will mainly use a tight man to man defense with a lot of helping out. There should be a lot of team play on defense.

Who do you expect to be the top teams in the conference this year?

Wittenberg should be tops again, with Akron and Ohio Wesleyan giving them the toughest battle. Hiram and Baldwin-Wallace will also have fine teams.

Do you expect any individuals to carry the scoring load?

The scoring should be pretty well balanced this year. Brian Farney, Dave Schmid, Kenny Klug, and Randy Livingston are all capable of having big nights, however.

What are the team's strong points?

We have a lot of speed and a pretty good shooting team. Also, I have a more experienced team than I have ever had before. There is also good overall team hustle and aggressiveness.

What are the team's weak points?

First of all we have a definite lack of size. Another thing that we would like to have is a real take-charge guy. The new kids haven't come along quite as fast as I had expected. They're not in the right frame of mind. Woody Wowczuk could really be a big help to us this year, but he must learn to work harder. He needs to become agressive and hustle more.

Who will make up this year's J.V.?

Since we have such a small squad this year, there will only be seven boys on the J.V. They are juniors Steve Newcomer and Larry Brown, sophomores Jim Jarrett and Brian Bidlingmeyer, and freshman Doug Morse, Gene Harley, and Bob Getz.

SPORTS CALENDAR

December 7:
- **Basketball** — Mt. Union (Home)
- **Swimming** — O.A.C. Relays (At Ohio Wesleyan)

December 10:
- **Basketball** — Capital (Away)

December 12:
- **Swimming** — Western Michigan (Home)

December 13:
- **Wrestling** — Ashland (Away)

December 14:
- **Basketball** — Wabash (Away)

January 1:
- **Basketball** — Hope (Away)

January 2:
- **Baskeball** — Kalamazoo (Away)

January 11:
- **Basketball** — Denison (Home)
- **Swimming** — Bowling Green (Away)
- **Wrestling** — Adrain (Away)

January 14:
- **Swimming** — Wooster (Home)

January 16:
- **Basketball** — Oberlin (Home)

Mrs. Thomas sits between Stormette (left) and Lisa, the granddaughter (right).

MRS. WILLIAM THOMAS DISCUSSES DOGS, SHOWS

by Ron Javorcky

"The dog show is like a play," commented Mrs. Betsy Thomas, wife of Kenyon's Vice-President for Development, Mr. Bill Thomas. Also chairman of the Dan Emmett Kennel Club's annual dog show at Gambier, Mrs. Thomas described a typical show. "The plot unfolds," as the judging begins, "the players act their roles, and the play climaxes with the selection of the best dog in the show." Backstage the director (Mrs. Thomas in this case) and producers (the breeders and their professional handlers) complement the performance. The actors, the center of attention on stage, are the dogs themselves. Only those dogs that possess an inherent showmanship become champions, and here lies the aim of the breeder: to produce a natural ham.

One of the best actor breeds is the Doberman Pinscher (German for "Doberman's Terrior"), Mrs. Thomas' favorite and specialty. An admirer and owner of Dobermans for thirty years, Mrs. Thomas just finished the eleventh year in a twenty year plan to breed her version of the ideal Doberman. "Highbriar [her kennel, a name famous to every serious breeder in the world] seeks to produce the long, swan-like neck, black eyes, a proper balance between body and bone, and a sound, complete set of teeth." Almost at that moment during the interview, Lisa trotted into the den of the Thomas home to model herself as the best that Highbriar has yet produced. Already a championship bitch at only two years, Lisa sports all of the Highbriar qualities plus a faultless coat of black (one of four Doberman colors), faun muzzle and calves, and an attentive docility.

"Every breed of dog has its own place in history. For example, the pekinese goes back to the Ming Dynasty." Mrs. Thomas informed me of more canine history. The French poodle was once a great German hunting dog, but, unfortunately, the court of Louis XV prostituted it when Maria Theresa introduced it to France. The Doberman itself is an artificial breed concocted in Polda, Germany 125 years ago by, oddly enough, a butcher named Doberman. Bred to protect small merchants in a policeless German state, the Doberman soon won its notorious reputation as a ferocious one-man dog. Upon it arrival in America, the public raised a cry of indignation and forced American breeders, known for their beautifying and purifying, to "sweeten" the breed. One of the results is Lisa: tractable, yet protective when the need arises. "I wish you'd tell the faculty," said Mrs. Thomas, "not to be afraid of my 'ferocious brutes.'" As I took notes on Mrs. Thomas' forceful and didactic commentary, 'killer" Lisa licked the back of my writing hand. I then wondered how anyone could be afraid of Lisa. "You should," she said, as if confirming a moral duty. "Everyone thinks she's beautiful."

Actually, Mrs. Thomas is a little remorseful over the tempering of the breed: they're not quite the protectors they used to be in Germany. However, she still continues the best in German traditions by teaching her dogs to drink beer.

After breeding horses on a farm in Columbia Station, Ohio during World War II, Mrs. Thomas turned to Dobermans. Using her degree in Animal Husbandry (Ohio State University, 1939) and every book on dog genetics she could get her hands on, she founded the Highbriar kennel in her home town of Lakewood, Ohio. Her experiments have crystalized into three aims: ten generations in twenty years, two champions a year, and the faultless, undefeatable dog. She recognizes, however, that no dog is undefeatable, since a critical judge will find a fault in the most faultless of dogs. Mrs. Thomas would settle for something like a grand champion Doberman.

As chairman of the fifth annual Dan Emmett dog show (held last Sunday, in Kenyon's field house), Mrs. Thomas handled 685 dogs, representing seventy-three breeds, more than half the states, and Canada. As in all dog shows, the competition is divided into six classes: sporting, hound, working, terrior, toy, and non-sporting. In their classes the dogs compete separately as males and bitches until they compete together as class champions. Fifty-nine obedience dogs, consisting of any breed and both sexes, rounded out the show. To Mrs. Thomas the biggest surprise was the dog chosen Best in Show. An Italian Greyhound, never before a champion, overwhelmed his competitors, including the boxer, Painted Lady, a consistent Best in Show, to act his way to top honors.

Despite her other goals, Mrs. Thomas wants actresses, natural hams like Lisa (Mrs. Thomas keeps bitches only, renting studs as she needs them). All the while, her ideal (or very nearly) paraded graciously before her audience. Lisa, alert, beautiful, and tempermental, showed all of the cultivated breeding her firm yet gentle mistress intended her to have. As I left the Thomas homestead, the energetic Lisa darted into the leaves outside. There she bounded gracefully as a young doe, a success, if not a triumph, of Highbriar breeding.

The Collegian invites comment on all reviews.

LUND DECLINES . . .

(Cont. from page 1, col. 3)

Mr. Khruschev [sic.] was still rattling hardware, and was currently reported as being quite rude both to visiting American industrialists and to the U. S. Ambassador, also that U. S. convoys were being denied access to Berlin, and that U. S. - Soviet relations were strained, I refused to welcome any official delegation or to provide the requested hospitality.

And this decision I have not since regretted. In fact, quite to the contrary; for the actual visit of the above delegation to Ohio when it was greeted by Cyrus Eaton came right after the arrest of Professor Barghoorn of Yale University.

In short, to raise an issue of freedom of speech would be to contrive it. No such issue is involved. What is involved is good faith in international relations and intercultural exchange which, in principle, I favour, under the condition that it is not explointed in one area, i.e., education, while denied in another, i.e., Berlin and Moscow. What is also involved is an orderly procedure and sponsorship of cultural exchange groups.

SLATE . . .

(Cont. from page 8, col. 2)

brandt in ink was shunned by all but 7% for a pencil drawing that allows for a certain amount of shading and tonality . . . and a calendar Swiss village won all but 4% over a Dufy hill scene of flat washes and line. Mirror-image 19th century representation was preferred over all but impressionism as practiced by Renoir." (a master of the sensuous and beautiful women so fervently enjoyed in earlier surveys).

It is perhaps a bit pretentious to risk any generalizations as to the artistic sensitivity of the average American college student; the authors were wisely silent. Professor Slate said of his article, "The idea here is that people like in painting what they see in a mirror — themselves, or perhaps more correctly an abstraction of themselves."

Vietnam . . .

(Cont. from page 6, col. 5)

Vietnamese, the United States should undertake defoliation of a quarter-mile-wide strip on either side of South Vietnam's borders. Access would be controlled by checkpoints maintained by the 14-member International Control Commission established in 1954. Also instituted should be an 'open skies' plan with officers of both sides invited to inspect for troop movements.

President Appoints FATS Committee

President Lund has appointed the following faculty, alumni, trustees, and students to the FATS Committee, requesting the joint committee to meet and "to consider the general character (or special function) of the new upperclass dormitory" and to produce preliminary recommendations by the end of February:

Trustees — Mr. George Farr, Chairman; Mr. Gale Evans, Mr. Philip Mather.

Faculty — Professor Sutcliffe, Professor Trescott, Professor York.

Alumni — Mr. Fred Barry, Mr. William Chadeayne, Mr. Edgar Davis.

Students — Mr. William Hamilton, Mr. William Hylton, Mr. Frederick Kluge.

(ex officio: The President, Dean Haywood, Dean Edwards, Mr. Lord)

FENN TOPS CAGERS IN OPENER, 66-42

Kenyon opened its 1963-64 basketball season on a dismal note, dropping a 66-42 contest to Fenn last Saturday night in Cleveland. The Lords played a very unimpressive game, losing to a team which is probably the weakest they'll face all season. One of the most upsetting factors of the loss was the apparent lack of team play. It looked as though there were five individuals playing for themselves, rather than for one unified cause.

The Lords were obviously hurt by the absence of co-captain Dave Schmid, who had to sit out the contest due to a knee injury. The team lacked a floor leader, or "take charge guy." Someone always seemed to be out of position when the offense patterns were being worked.

PROBABLY THE MOST obvious reason for the defeat was Kenyon's poor shooting performance. As a team they only hit on 18 out of 78 field goal attempts for a disastrous .231 average. The three players whom Coach Harrison expected to carry the burden of the scoring were especially cold — Randy Livingston, 1-13, Brian Farney, 2-12, and Kenny Klug, 4-16.

The Lords held a 20-14 lead late in the first half, but it wasn't until almost eight minutes had gone by in the second stanza before they were able to hit the nets again. During this stretch Fenn scored 24 straight points, giving them a 38-20 advantage. In the first half Kenyon missed several key lay-ups which, if converted, could have enabled them to take a commanding lead. The Lords fell behind 46-22 before they began to score at a pace equal to that of Fenn. Almost the entire second half they used a full-court press, which worked satisfactorily; however, they were not able to take advantage of it, blowing quite a few easy shots, including several lay-ups. With eight minutes remaining, Kenyon was able to whittle Fenn's lead to 12 points, but then lost the ball on two consecutive fast breaks, thus ending all hopes for a come-from-behind victory.

In a J.V. game preceding the varsity tilt, the Lords were a bit more successful, topping the Foxes, 89-57. Freshman Bob Getz led the scoring with 31 points.

Tomorrow night the Lords open the home season with a game against Mt. Union.

KENYON (42)

	FG	FTM-FTA	PTS
Crawley	1	0-0	2
Farney	2	0-1	4
Brown	1	0-0	2
Livingston	1	2-12	4
Harley	0	0-1	0
Wowczuk	4	2-2	10
Klug	4	2-2	10
Pettibone	4	0-0	8
Newcomer	1	0-0	2
Morse	0	0-1	0
TOTALS	18	6-19	42

FENN (66)

	FG	FTM-FTA	PTS
O'Brien	8	5-7	21
Lenk	4	1-1	9
Kytle	4	3-3	11
Turkall	7	1-2	15
O'Shaugnessy	2	0-2	4
Bacskievicz	1	0-0	2
Hamewick	1	0-0	2
Mastowy	1	0-0	2
TOTALS	28	10-15	66

MATMEN SHORT ON PERSONNEL

Art Lave's wrestling team appears to be in for a rough time this year. This is not necessarily because of a lack of ability, but because of a shortage of personnel. There are eight different weight classes in a college wrestling match, but unfortunately the Lords only have wrestlers in six of these classes. This means that Kenyon goes into every match trailing by a score of 10-0, before a wrestler even goes onto the mat.

Lord Wrestlers proctice for upcoming matches

The Lords face a tough, 13-game schedule this year. Eleven of these will be against conference foes. Baldwin-Wallace, who won the championship last year, again appears to be the most powerful team. Akron, Hiram, Denison, and Ohio Wesleyan will probably give them the most competition for the loop title. The Lords will open one week from today against Ashland, one of their two non-conference opponents.

The grapplers will be lead this year by captain Rick Wortman, who will be in the 157 lb. weight class. The rest of the squad includes five veterans and one freshman. The only lettermen not returning from last year's team are Mike Bull and Bob Almirall. Three sophomores are presently being touted for starting berths. They are Norm Hartsel, 123 lbs., Jim Kirk, 130 lbs., and Bill Judson, 147 lbs. Junior Richard Ray, who lost only one match last year, has moved up 20 lbs, to the 167 lb. classification. At the 177 lb. ranking is Senior Eric Summerville, who, according to Coach Lave, has shown a great deal of improvement since his first year at Kenyon. The voids exist in the heavyweight and 137 lb. classes. Freshmen Mike Ulrey, 167 lbs., and Jerry Hafer, 147 lbs. give the team its only depth.

LORDS' CORNER

by Jay Levenson

Three weeks ago, Kenyon's football team wound up the 1963 season, receiving a 71-20 drubbing at the hands of a powerful Kalamazoo squad. The disappointing results of the season can be attributed to a great extent to the fact that, out of a student body of six hundred, only twenty-eight players turned out for the team. This pathetic showing is an alarming indication of the general state of athletics at Kenyon. Granted, there has been an improvement over the past decade, but the fact still remains that the improvement is not anywhere near that which a college of this size and reputation could term acceptable.

It does not appear that a majority of Kenyon students recognize the importance of inter-collegiate athletics, not only for themselves, but also for the college as a corporate body. Football is especially important as it is a reflection, at least in the minds of "outsiders," of the general state of athletics in a school. It can affect the attitude of alumni, when asked to contribute, and prosepctive students, when making their final choice of a school.

Aside from the student apathy, which is but a fraction of the problem, financial considerations and prejudice against athletes are also factors. Until this week, an athlete had to have a certain accumulative average to participate in a sport. With the abolition of accumulative averages, eligibility is now determined by Dean Haywood on a par with other activities. This also alleviates the pressure on athletes who are on academic scholarships. Nevertheless, the most important problem of finance remains.

While Kenyon has been relying solely upon alumni contributions for athletic support, other schools have been adding to this with funds from their own scholarship programs, against conference regulations. And, although this is done "sub rosa," it is nevertheless quite effective. Thus, Kenyon is placed in the position of trying to compete with schools who are willing to sacrifice large amounts of money for winning teams, while attempting to preserve the integrity of the college.

There are several possible solutions to the problem. Alumni committees could be formed in order to promote donations to the grant-in-aid program and alumni recruiting. It would take sometime to develop such a program, but in the long run it should prove quite beneficial. Secondly, since the college regulates the maximum amounts of aid to be given to an individual, it could raise this limit, enabling qualified students from lower income brackets to attend Kenyon. A good many of these people from the lower income areas have not only the ability, but also the desire and drive to move a team to victory. Finally, more funds could be devoted to the scholarship program; there are many excellent athletes who are also good scholars. Although a recent conference ruling prohibits taking athletic prowness into consideration in scholarship competition, it is virtually impossible not to do so. Thus by increasing and broadening the scholarship program, Kenyon would reap double benefits in an increase in both scholars and athletes.

Opponents of such measures argue that by increasing the subsidization of athletes, we are sacrificing other interests on campus. True, increases in the scholarship program would mean reductions in other fields. However, this effect would be only temporary, as a strong athletic program will eventually bring about increased alumni support, emanating from the enthusiasm produced by winning teams. Furthermore, a more balanced program of athletics and academics will go a long way towards aiding Kenyon in fulfilling its goals as a liberal arts college; that is: preparing men in the fullest possible way to go out into the world.

The Atheletic Committee met last Wednesday to consider proposals for improving the state of athletics at Kenyon. They will meet again in the near future. We urge all members of the student body to offer freely suggestions to this committee, and to support its actions in so far as they serve to fulfill the aforementioned goals.